

ITALIAN SOLDIERS MUTINY IN MILAN; NEUTRALS WARNED TO BAR MUSSOLINI

Italy Shows We Can Defeat Hitler Now

An Editorial

A GOOD rule worth repeating is: keep your eye on the ball.

Remember the goal: to crush Hitler Germany, our most powerful enemy and the mainstay of the whole Axis. We are nearer that goal. We now have the best opportunity in the world to make a bee-line for it.

The great and spectacular events in Italy teach us that we can speed up our victory over the whole Axis, that we can bring Hitler Germany to its knees before the year is out.

Italy teaches us that we are strong and the Axis is weak, much weaker than many supposed.

Can any one doubt that if he only could Hitler would rush troops into Italy and turn it into a battle field with the object of delaying the major Allied blow in the West?

But he must depend upon a few German divisions in Sicily and north Italy and upon the remaining fascist hierarchy in Italy to fight a delaying military and political action.

He has no other choice because he is threatened with disaster on the Eastern Front, where the Red Army is driving to encircle and annihilate 200,000 German troops at Orel.

He has no other choice because all Europe seethes, because his satellites threaten to pull out, because the Nazi "New Order" is threatened by the people's liberation struggle throughout Europe.

YES, he does transfer more divisions from France and even Germany. But he shifts them to Orel in a desperate effort to prevent another Stalingrad catastrophe for his army.

Thus, the Red Army pushing its offensive on the Orel front prevents Hitler from rushing to the aid of collapsing fascism in Italy. While General Eisenhower's armies are knocking at the doors of Italy and the Italian people struggle to remove the locks from the inside, the Red Army, too, fights for a free Italy as it hammers away at the main and most powerful enemy.

It was the cumulative effect of the heavy blows of the whole anti-Hitler Coalition—at Stalingrad, on the Don, in Tunisia and Sicily—which caused Italian fascism to collapse.

Now, the coordinated blows of the whole anti-Hitler Coalition, with the powerful support of the Italian people and the subjugated peoples of Europe, can bring about the final collapse not only of fascist Italy but also of Nazi Germany.

The immediate end for which we must act now is nothing less than the defeat of the whole Axis in Europe. We hold in our hands at this moment the key which will open not only the doors of Italy but also the gates of Germany.

Together with the resurgent Italian people we can rapidly rescue Italy from the Hitler thralldom, and extend the liberation beyond Italy into the Balkans and central Europe.

This requires that we obtain as quickly as possible the surrender of Italy, from Badoglio or any other head of government who may succeed him, so that we can proceed to expel the Germans beyond the Brenner Pass and threaten Hitler Europe from our new positions.

That is the core of the Italian situation. On that point there is complete unanimity between the Allied governments and the anti-fascist front of the Italian people. That road offers us the opportunity to speed up our attacks upon Hitler's position in Europe, and offers the Italian people the opportunity to get rid completely of the Hitler overlordship and the fascist hierarchy, and to assure the liberation of their country.

WE CAN also strike simultaneously in such a way as to speed up this development while getting directly at the core of the Axis.

That means to strike now in Western Europe. To do that would mean to deprive Hitler of any opportunity for even temporary delaying actions in Italy, the Balkans or elsewhere.

It would mean to strike where Hitler is most vulnerable, at the moment when the whole structure of the "New Order" threatens to topple down upon him.

It would mean that the simultaneous blows of the Red Army in the East and of the Allies in the Mediterranean—which have already produced such signal victories—will merge into the higher strategy of the two-front coalition war.

It would mean the end of Hitler Germany this year.

No Haven for Axis Leaders, President Says

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—President Roosevelt, in a declaration believed unprecedented in the conduct of war, today warned neutral nations not to give refuge to Benito Mussolini or any other Axis "war criminals" who seek that easy way to escape punishment for their "barbaric crimes."

Great Britain promptly endorsed his stand.

Adherence by neutrals would mean that Mussolini, Hitler, Tojo and their "gang" cannot escape their day of reckoning with the United Nations.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the United States "would regard the action by a neutral government in affording asylum to Axis leaders or their tools as inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting."

SETS FORTH POLICY
This government's attitude on war criminals was set forth in a formal news conference statement by Mr. Roosevelt who also made plain that the Allies will not discuss Italian surrender with any persons definitely known to be fascists, but that we will be willing to accept capitulation from any other Italian authority capable of preventing anarchy, whether it be a king, a Prime Minister or the Mayor of a town.

He also set forth the two prime Allied military aims with regard to Italy: (1) to knock Italy out of the war; (2) to prevent anarchy because a country in the throes of anarchy is difficult to deal with and requires the use of a large number of troops who otherwise might be used to hasten Germany's defeat.

Peace dealings with any one in Italy except definite fascists would be the very first step, while self-determination of the Italian people in conformity with the Atlantic Charter still is the long-range objective and no controversy on this point is called for now, he said.

Thus, without saying whether or not he believed Italian King Victor Emmanuel or Marshal Pietro Badoglio to be definite fascists, Mr. Roosevelt appeared to make plain the procedure the Allies would follow—dealing with any non-fascist leader capable of averting anarchy and then, in the reconstruction of Italy, allowing the people themselves.

Catalanotti Again Raps Antonini

Expressing grief that Luigi Antonini, chairman of the Italian-American Labor Council, saw fit to align himself with "elements that propagandized and represented fascism," Joseph Catalanotti, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, yesterday renewed his attack on the new alliance between Mr. Antonini and Generoso Pope, Italian newspaper publisher.

"During the last six months," Mr. Catalanotti said, "many attempts were made to organize a movement to unite all Italian-American elements that had not propagandized and represented fascism as Generoso Pope has done among the dismayed Italian-American communities."

"Through the Italian-American Labor Council we thought we could succeed in organizing all democratic and liberal forces and give a powerful contribution to the solution of the Italian people's struggle for democratic liberties."

"But Luigi Antonini insisted on wanting to include Generoso Pope in our movement, and when he found himself thwarted by our clear-cut opposition, he smashed our movement."

"Three weeks ago Mr. Antonini spoke to me and August Bellanca on the necessity of organizing a national convention of all Italian-American liberal groups," Mr. Catalanotti's statement continues. "During our conversation nothing more was said about either Mr. Pope or his anti-labor combination."

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Deserter Bares Nazi Army Crisis

(By Wirephoto to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 30.—An impending purge of German generals, and an admission by Goering that Germany is due for "all kinds of unpleasant surprises" was indicated today in the testimony of a German lieutenant who has just come over to the Red Army.

Lt. Helmuth M.—of the 216th Infantry Division told Soviet authorities here that the "Ober-leutenant" of his division had recently returned from Berlin where he attended a meeting of officers addressed by Goering.

"Referring to the recent reverses of German troops on the eastern front, Goering admitted that Germany was experiencing a crisis, and that one must be prepared for all kinds of unpleasant surprises," the officer declared.

"In the Ober-leutenant's words, 'Goering' drew a gloomy picture, saying that many old generals had proved their bankruptcy and inability to direct military operations in the present situation. He hinted that there would be a thorough purging of the high officers' corps, as a result of which certain generals will be discarded."

Dewey's Stall on Rent Control Aids Landlords—Mayor

Failure of the OPA and Governor Dewey to act to freeze rents in New York City gave the green light to landlords to raise rents, Mayor LaGuardia declared yesterday.

But this situation, he predicted, will force the OPA to act on rent control in the city within a few days.

The Mayor, whose request to OPA that it freeze rents in the metropolitan area was refused, said that the OPA had been "stalling."

The Mayor claims that under law the State War Council has broad emergency powers to grant authority to the city administration to freeze rents even though the OPA failed to act.

He was optimistic, however, over the outcome of his efforts and that of trade unions and tenant and housing organizations to keep the price of rent down.

SEES OPA ACTION SOON
"The situation in all likelihood will be that they (OPA) will have to act within a few days," the Mayor declared. "If the State War Council had done it, I think the action would have been sustained in the courts."

Asked if there was anything further he intended to do, the Mayor replied: "I think some of the operators of apartments will attempt to do that. The whole action of OPA and the Governor will be misconstrued and there will be abuses."

War Cabinet Meets in London

LONDON, July 30 (UP).—Diplomatic quarters believed tonight that the British War Cabinet, at a dramatic meeting early this morning, discussed Italian peace feelings, or even a definite peace proposal, possibly submitted through a neutral power.

It was believed possible also that the Cabinet discussed some urgent military problem such as a sudden new move against Germany.

Nazi Tanks Fail to Halt Red Army Drive on Orel

LONDON, July 30 (UP).—Red Army troops made advances of from 2½ to five miles on the Orel front today and captured more than 20 fortified villages despite resistance by massed tanks which the German command threw into action north and south of the city.

A special Soviet communique, reporting the new gains, said also that the Red Army had repelled big German tanks and infantry attacks along the Donets River and the Mius River south-west of Voroshilovgrad. It was indicated that the Germans were trying to reduce the big bridge-heads which the Red Army had established on their side of the river.

Twenty-one German tanks were knocked out and 37 enemy planes destroyed in Thursday's fighting, the special communique said.

Moscow dispatches described a heavy tank-against-tank battle the Germans started in a vain attempt to stop the Red Army in its drive which brought it daily nearer one of its biggest victories of the war.

The German second tank army was fighting desperately south of Orel, the dispatches said, trying to destroy a wedge which the Red Army had driven to the approaches to the city.

The Red Army in turn threw in big reserves and the drive continued, with cavalry and infantry cooperating closely with the armored units.

Tanks lumbered out from the Soviet lines to frustrate attempts by the Germans to stabilize their flanks against which cavalry had been thrusting.

Two heavy battles were in progress, dispatches said. In one sector the Red Army was attacking a village which was considered a principal anchor point of the German defense line.

German prisoners were quoted as saying that the German garrison had been ordered to hold positions at all costs.

Soviets Reprint FDR Speech

MOSCOW, July 30 (ICN).—All the Soviet papers today carry a two column Tass dispatch of Roosevelt's radio address to the American people.

FDR to Present Plan On Post-War Aid

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—President Roosevelt announced today that he will soon present to Congress a comprehensive plan for post-war military and civilian demobilization.

The plan, amplifying the proposals outlined by the President in his Wednesday radio address, is designed primarily to cushion the transition of service men and women to peacetime activity. Its chief feature is a provision for three months' furlough or mustering-out pay at regular base rates not to exceed \$100 a month, plus family allowances.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press and radio conference the scheme was drafted by a committee named last year and operating in close collaboration with the National Resources Planning Board. He said he thoroughly approved the general goals of the report but gave no broad endorsement of its details, which, he added, must be determined by Congress.

He declined to take seriously Republican charges that he was making an attempt to attract the soldier-sailor for a fourth term by presenting the program now.

MAIN POINTS
The President would not comment on the demand of Republican National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler that Republican criticism of his radio speech be transmitted to the armed forces everywhere.

Here are the salient points of the demobilization program:
1. Three months' furlough at regular base pay not to exceed \$100 a month, plus family allowances.

2. Beyond that time, if necessary, unemployment insurance for 26 weeks for those registered with the United States Employment Service.

3. Special aid and counsel regarding readjustment and rehabilitation.

4. Special provision, including tuition and allowances, for those who wish to resume education or follow some special training course.

5. Veterans' credit for old-age and survivors' insurance on the basis of service in the armed forces.

6. Opportunities for agricultural employment and settlement for a limited number of qualified service men. "But in general, agriculture should not be looked upon as a dumping ground for the industrial unemployed, since the problem is broader than that of agriculture alone."

"Expanding peacetime industry is the only answer to demobilization of wartime industry," it said. "If there are jobs for all, our problem of demobilization will not be too difficult."

No program of this character can be realized, it added, unless the U. S. economy is maintained on a high level of productivity around \$100,000,000,000 to \$125,000,000,000 annually.

The report said the planning board strongly approves the program and holds that the time for action is now.

Refuse to Fire On 'End War' Mass Rallies

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Indications that the demand for peace is embracing ever wider sections of the Italian people came last night as dispatches from Rome said Italian soldiers had refused to fire on mass demonstrations in the city of Milan.

The demonstrations appeared to have continued from the day before yesterday when vast crowds marched through the city streets shouting:

"Mussolini is liquidated; why not the war?"

Various correspondents have said the marchers were led by "Communists in an ugly mood," and referred to the meetings as "disorders," but conceded the fact that the movement for peace is an orderly, organized affair, evidently under the leadership of the five democratic parties adhering to the Milan conference of last fall.

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO FIRE
Not only did the soldiers refuse to fire against the marchers but the Badoglio government was forced to remove Gen. Antonio Canale, military governor of the Milan zone, apparently because of his leniency in enforcing the martial law curfew.

Gen. Vittorio Ruggieri, commander of an Alpine regiment, was appointed in his place and United Press dispatches said the Rome government was rushing military police armed with carbines to handle the new situation in Milan.

The Swiss radio declared that the demonstrations in northern Italy were assuming an increasingly anti-Badoglio character, and reported that Badoglio had not only dissolved the fascist party, but had also decreed the dissolution of the five-party anti-fascist front which had emerged to lead the masses last Monday.

ALLIES DROP LEAFLETS
Allied planes dropped leaflets with Eisenhower's peace terms over northern industrial cities on Thursday night.

One report, quoting a secret radio station "Atlantic" said that the anti-fascist parties had reprinted the leaflets in thousands of copies which were being enthusiastically discussed everywhere by the populace.

The anti-fascist parties headed the Eisenhower leaflets with the plea:

"The enemy dropped leaflets tonight instead of bombs. We must act. We must force peace. If not we will be bombed again."

Encouraged by the refusal of troops to fire on them, demonstrators again stormed the Cellari prison in Milan to enforce the release of all political prisoners.

At the building of the *Popolo d'Italia*, besieged fascists, led by

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Warships Shell Italian Mainland

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 30 (UP).—British warships have shelled Crotone on the Italian mainland for the second time, pouring broadside after broadside onto the vital rail link to Sicily where the Americans have scored new gains along a 40-mile front, it was reported officially tonight.

Lowering out of the dawn Thursday, the British squadron, including cruisers, steamed to within five miles of the shore and dropped six-inch shells on a bridge and the electrified railway at Crotone without drawing a shot in return, according to a dispatch from aboard one of the warships.

This operation was supplemented by new aerial blows against south Italian air bases.

In Sicily itself, the Americans were moving cautiously and consolidating every foot of their gains, lest the Germans counter-attack, but aerial reconnaissance showed that the enemy's traffic in the southern sector was mostly cut off, indicating a general withdrawal before the U. S. troops advance.

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Read the
DAILY WORKER
Every Day

Allies Move Ahead in Sicily

By a Veteran Commander

THE maneuver we forecast more than a week ago (and illustrated with a map) seems in the process of execution right now. The Canadian troops have captured Agrigento and are moving forward in the general direction of Bronte and Randazzo. Meanwhile, General Patton's right flank has taken possession of Nicosia and will now be pushing also in the direction of Randazzo, only by way of Troina and Caccamo.

On the War Fronts

Thus a turning maneuver is being effected around the Mt. Etna massif. Patton will attack with his left flank and center in the direction of Messina while the Canadians strike toward Taormina. Such a movement, if successful and fast would encircle the Axis group defending Catania and make a frontal (and costly) push by Montgomery against Catania superfluous.

The moment for a bold stroke seems propitious because there is no doubt that the German troops in Catania feel pretty worried about the ebullient Italian situation in their rear. It is doubtful that their officers have been able to keep the news from the men, especially with so many Italians around them.

As to that situation, the latest news of the army revolt in Milan confirms us still more in the opinion that our yesterday's recipe for handling that situation might not be such a bad one after all.

Revolutionary situations call for revolutionary methods in handling them.

The appearance of an American *deus ex machina* in Milan or Turin now would provide a unifying leadership for the revolutionary movement. We feel sure that Italians remember the Boston Tea Party much better than the DAR do, and, remembering it, would trust us to do the right thing in a revolutionary situation.

SOVIET troops have crossed a river south of Orel. It looks like the Oka which girdles the city in the south-east. If this is so the Red Army must have reached the highway Orel-Kromy which runs almost on the bank of the Oka at that spot. However, the river barrier mentioned might also be the tributary of the Oka which flows southeast from the suburbs of Orel (the Rybnitsa). In the latter case the forcing of the crossing would have less important strategic implications. The next one or two communications will show.

To anybody who feels impatient at the apparent slowness of the Red Army advance around Orel we would like to say: remember that this is the most powerfully fortified area in the world, and in all times; furthermore, the tables having been turned on the Germans, the meteorological tables have been turned, too, and it is the Red Army now which is hampered by rainy weather, because mud favors the defense, generally speaking.

The concentrated saturation blows against German ports continue with growing might, but all this does not yet provide the necessary "anvil" for the "hammer" striking at Orel.

Allies Bomb Hamburg For Seventh Time

LONDON, July 30 (UP).—Allied air forces pounded Germany unceasingly today, with American Flying Fortresses smashing at the Fiesler aircraft factory at Kassel by daylight after British night raiders made their third 2,300-ton assault in five nights on the bomb-torn, fire-ravaged port of Hamburg.

Flying nearly 300 miles across the heart of Germany in their sixth major operation in seven days of the unprecedented Allied aerial assaults, the B-17s fought their way through stiff fighter opposition. With the help of American (P-47) Thunderbolts, which met them on the return trip, they shot down at least 52 Axis aircraft, according to preliminary reports.

The success of the crushing Allied blows on Germany caused American air sources to assert:

"We have defeated the German air force. The back of the German air force definitely is broken. Today marked the culmination of an epic, week-long air battle. We have won that battle."

While the Fortresses blasted Kassel in their third attack in as many days, on German aircraft factories, lighter bombers and fighter bombers continued the intensified Allied assault against the Axis' coastal air fields.

Medium bombers of the USAAF, escorted by British and Canadian Spitfires, struck at the Woensdrecht air base, north of Antwerp, Holland, "with good results," destroying six enemy fighters.

American-built "Bostons" of the RAF, escorted and supported by Spitfires and Typhoon fighters, attacked the Schiphol airbase near Antwerp, knocking out three more enemy aircraft, while RAF Typhoon bombers, escorted by Typhoon fighters, attacked the airfields at Courtrai and Coxyde, Belgium.

The heavy daylight operations cost the Allies 11 Fortresses and one medium bomber, three light bombers and seven fighters against the toll of at least 61 German planes.

In the night attack on Hamburg—the seventh since British and Canadian night bombers inaugurated the pulverizing offensive last Saturday to crush Germany's second largest city—28 bombers, two of them Canadian, were lost.

The night raiders dropped more than 50 tons of bombs every minute on the flaming port that is the Reich's chief U-boat base in their

U.S.-Germans Hail 'Free Germany' Group

British C.P. Urges Wavell to Free India Leaders

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Communist Party of Great Britain has urged Lord Wavell, the new Viceroy of India, to give India a new deal, the Herald Tribune reported yesterday in a copyrighted story.

The Communists urged Lord Wavell, in the interests of the United Nations war effort, to free the imprisoned Indian Congress leaders and reopen negotiations for the setting up of a national Indian government, the story said.

The appeal was made in a letter to "Lord Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester," as the British general's new title reads, sent by Harry Pollitt, Communist general secretary. The Communist Party, said Mr. Pollitt, "strongly urges that you consider the desirability on the occasion of the inauguration of your viceroyalty, of a new departure in policy," consisting of a settlement of the long-standing Indian problem.

Such a "new departure," Pollitt said, would mobilize the Indian people behind the war against the Axis and would be approved by democratic opinion in Britain.

The letter contained the following proposals:

- "1—Release the Indian Congress Working Committee and all democratic anti-fascist leaders.
- "2—Permission to representatives of all political sections to negotiate among themselves on their immediate demands.
- "3—Following these steps, opening of negotiations with Indian leaders.
- "4—Energetic measures to meet the food crisis, and co-operation with the mass organizations of the people in the task of food distribution."

French Unity Group Debates Army Setup

ALGERIA, July 30 (UP).—The French Committee for National Liberation debated army unification today at a three-hour session but was unable to reach agreement on any formula acceptable to Gen. Charles De Gaulle and Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud.

Another meeting of the committee was announced for tomorrow—the fifth in as many days—at which a compromise formula offered by De Gaulle will be considered. Its details were kept secret.

Virtually the only point on which the De Gaulle and Giraudists have agreed, with relation to the French Army, is that the two-army plan created after Allied intervention simply won't work. De Gaulle is insisting on army reforms which would result in the dismissal of many officers, still under suspicion of having pro-Vichy sympathies.

It was understood that the training of French troops in the use of American weapons and equipment is continuing, despite the conflict over the eventual composition of the French army.

Auto Leader Hails Duce's Flop

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CICERO, Ill., July 30.—Sam Mariani, president of Amalgamated Local 453, United Auto Workers, CIO, hails the Duce's flop as an aid to the freedom-loving people of Italy in their fight to end the fascist rule.

"We workers of Amalgamated Local 453 call upon the people of Italy to cease fighting for their fascist leaders," he said. "Now is the time to elect their own government for the people and of the people of Italy."

Sforza Hails Five Party Bloc in Italy; Urges Allies Support It

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Count Carlo Sforza, a former minister of Italy and one of the leaders of "Free Italy" forces abroad, declared Thursday that if the Allies pursue a bold policy the Italian people could be enlisted in the war against Nazism.

"It is not true," he said, "that the Italian armies are tired of fighting—they are only tired of fighting against the permanent interests of Italy."

In elaborating his conception of such an Allied policy, Sforza declared that the Allies should support a new government in Italy of "pure Italians," whom he defined as substantially the leaders of the five-party coalition formed at the Milan conference last year and which is now leading the people

of northern Italy in the demand for an immediate peace.

Sforza identified one of these parties, the Partito d'Azione as a group led by "his friends."

Such a new government, he said, would put the "rich accomplices of fascism on trial, would promise serious and generous agrarian reforms and impose complete tranquility on the country."

While averring that Marshal Badoglio himself could lead the armies of such a government against Hitler together with the Allies, Sforza was critical of the rest of the Badoglio regime.

He said the only hopeful sign in Italy is the awakening of public opinion, especially in the North, despite the fact that the German troops there are still strong.

Generals Map Sicily Drive



Allied commanders discuss the Sicily campaign after meeting on a landing field. Gen. Bernard Montgomery, left, of the British Eighth Army, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. (rear) of the American Seventh Army and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, chief of the Middle East Theatre at right. An unidentified aide is in the center.

Notes of Soviet People at War

(By Wirephotos to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW.

One of the Soviet Union's holidays is Navy Day, which fell on July 25. This year, Navy Day marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Northern Fleet, youngest fleet in the Red Navy.

Premier Stalin on this Navy Day wired congratulations to the sailors and commanders of the Northern Fleet for their successes in battles against the Nazis. Twenty officers of the Northern Fleet have been decorated with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and other awards have been conferred on many Northern Fleet rank and file sailors.

One of the outstanding crews is that of "M-172," a submarine commanded by Captain Fisanovich, which has so far sunk 13 enemy vessels. Another is "SH-422," a submarine under Captain Vidayev, which has sent 10 enemy ships to the bottom.

In all, the Northern Fleet has sunk 24 enemy vessels and transports and brought down and destroyed 700 enemy planes.

The exhibition of trophies of German arms in Moscow has been visited by more than 1,000,000 persons to date, the Soviet press reports.

The first visitor to the exhibition was Commander-in-Chief Stalin, accompanied by Marshal Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Beriya and Malenkov. The exhibition was also visited by Molotov, Shcherbakov, Khurshev, Shvernik and other leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet Government; by Marshals of the Soviet Union Zhukov, Vasilevsky and Budenny; Artillery Marshal Voronov; Air Marshal Novikov; Admiral Kusnetsov and other high commanders of the Red Army and Navy.

The exhibition was also visited by a number of diplomats, army men and sailors of Great Britain and the United States. New trophies are being added to the exhibition.

For outstanding achievements in the mathematical sciences, in the theory and practice of shipbuilding, for many years of fruitful work in the design and construction of naval craft as well as for the training of specialists for the Navy, the Soviet Government has conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labor on the veteran shipbuilder, Academician Alexei Krylov—a title conferred on a number of outstanding armaments inventors.

Krylov dedicated 60 years to shipbuilding and physiomathematics and solved numerous problems in the

theory of elasticity, astronomy, magnetism and ballistics. Pravda notes that Krylov was the first foreigner awarded a gold medal by the British Royal Society.

Krylov played an important part in the building up of the powerful Soviet Navy. For many years he directed the design of battleships of the "October Revolution" type now taking part in the patriotic war.

The Urals machine building plant in Sverdlovsk marked the tenth anniversary of its existence this month. This heavy machinebuilding plant is the product of the First Five-Year plan, and one of the foundations of the powerful metallurgical base in the Soviet East.

In the past ten years the plant has turned out equipment for dozens of blast furnaces and several rolling mills and a blooming mill. It has produced an agglomeration of machines, hundreds of planes and presses and thousands of other machines.

In 1941 the plant's output exceeded the 1938 figure thirty-fold. In the past two years it has still increased the output of defense materials and has broken all its existing production records.

The rank of major general has been conferred on Professor A. Alexandrov, organizer and leader of the oldest Red Army song and dance ensemble, the Soviet press reports.

A few days ago, when Moscow marked the professor's 60th birthday and the 40th anniversary of his musical activity, the Soviet Government decorated him with the Order of Lenin for his outstanding services in the development of Soviet music.

Professor Alexandrov, while supervising the ensemble, at the same time devotes considerable attention to his work in the Moscow Conservatory of Music. He recently composed a number of new songs which enjoy great popularity in the country.

Unionists Back Call to Revolt

Hailing the formation of the National Committee for a Free Germany in Moscow, the Victory Committee of German-American Trade Unionists through its Secretary Gustav Faber yesterday expressed enthusiastic approval of its call for overthrow of the Hitler regime. In a communication addressed to the Committee in the U. S. S. R., Mr. Faber asserted that its inclusion of "proven anti-fascist leaders, outstanding German trade unionists, and brave German officers and soldiers" will advance the unity of all those who seek to "stop the war by unconditional surrender of the Nazi armies, and preserve Germany as a nation that can live in harmony and mutual respect with its neighbors and all civilized nations of the world."

The alternative to such a course, Mr. Faber declared, is for the German people to "continue to be cannon fodder in the doomed Nazi armies of aggression and subjugation, and be completely exterminated."

CIO, AFL UNIONISTS

The Victory Committee is supported by over 80,000 German-American trade unionists in 78 AFL and CIO unions in New York. Conferences in Newark, Chicago and Cleveland have endorsed the program of support for the United Nations originally adopted by the New York Group.

The message from the German-American Trade Unionists of Greater New York to the National Committee for a Free Germany, Moscow, U. S. S. R., follows in part.

"On behalf of the Victory Committee of German-American Trade Unionists of Greater New York we hail the formation of the National Committee for a free Germany and welcome your manifesto as a clarion call for freedom. We are inspired by the unity within your committee of proven anti-fascist leaders, outstanding German trade unionists, and brave German officers and soldiers for the purpose of liberating Germany and all other peoples enslaved by the deadly Hitler regime."

"Hitlerism has brought upon the German people a long chain of miseries and repeated disasters. Now it threatens Germany with catastrophe. Your timely warnings must therefore be heeded. The German working class, the farmers, soldiers, sailors and middle class must call a halt in the criminal war. They must sweep away the Hitler regime, the Nazi party and all their criminal tools and collaborators. The German armies must be withdrawn from every last inch of foreign soil that they have wantonly violated. Only in this way will the extermination of the flower of German manhood on the Russian, Italian and other fronts be stopped. Only in this way will the systematic destruction of the factories, towns, railways and industries of Germany by the mighty Allied air forces be halted. Only in this way will the peoples of the world be able to regard the German people as fellow human beings who are worthy of treatment as equals."

"We are sure that our faith in the German people, especially in the workers and trade unionists, is justified. With your National Committee, for a Free Germany we await the verdict of the German people, before events seal their irrevocable verdict upon a nation that failed to do its historic duty."

"Germany can only live if Hitlerism and Nazism are crushed at once."

"Victory Committee of German-American Trade Unionists of Greater New York."

"GUSTAV FABER, Secretary."

Sub Shoots Down U.S. Navy Blimp in Battle

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—The Navy blimp K-74 was shot down in the Atlantic during a battle with a surfaced German submarine, the Navy announced today.

It was the first of the Navy's non-rigid airships to be lost in combat in this war.

All but one member of the crew were saved. Normal complement of the K-74 blimp is 11 officers and men. The one casualty, listed as missing in action, is aviation machinist's mate second class Isadore Stessel, son of Samuel Stessel, 984 E. Seventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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British Rail Unions Back C.P. Unity Plan

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON, July 30.—At its annual convention in Carlisle this week, the National Union of Railwaymen voted unanimously for public ownership of all forms of British transport after the war.

"It is not the slightest good nationalizing railway transport and leaving unregulated roads, sea and air transport," John Benstead, NUR general-secretary, said in moving the resolution.

"As far as the railwaymen are concerned, we do not intend to return to the conditions of 1918 to 1939. Nationalization is essential if the transport services are to be run at maximum efficiency."

The NUR, largest of Britain's three railway unions, has 400,000 members.

In a vote which caused widespread interest in Britain, the NUR reversed the earlier decision of its executive committee against affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labor Party.

In accordance with the executive's decision, the union's 300,000 votes at the Labor Party convention in June were cast against affiliation. The motion at the Labor Party convention calling for affiliation was defeated by 1,951,000 votes to 712,000.

It is expected that a number of other unions will follow the example of the NUR in reversing their Labor Party convention votes on this issue.

This week two members of the national executive committee of the Labor Party, convention votes on this issue.

This week two members of the national executive committee of the Labor Party, Harold Laski and Emmanuel Shinwell M. P., issued public statements urging labor unity in the interest of the war effort and calling for a conference between Labor Party and Communist representatives.

The NUR delegates also voted against the foreign policy of "Vansittartism" (Lord Vansittart, former permanent Under-secretary of the Foreign Office, advocates a policy of hatred of all the German people) which received partial endorsement at the June Labor Party convention.

"There is no difference of opinion in the British labor movement that retribution of the direct character should be visited upon those responsible for the unspeakable Nazi atrocities now being inflicted on the peoples of the occupied countries," Benstead declared.

"Neither is there any difference of opinion that the opportunity to build up again a great machine of aggression inside Germany should be eliminated."

"But I am not satisfied that the whole German people are ranged behind Hitler. Only ten years ago a substantial proportion declared themselves against the Nazi policy. One cannot imagine that they are still behind the regime that brought such disaster to them."

Warning that "in our treatment of this problem we must be careful not to sow dragons' teeth which will inevitably bring about a further world war," Benstead said: "I feel that the international trade union movement provides the means for break-

continued on to Buenos Aires. Five special policemen awaited them and took them to the special police headquarters where they were cross-examined for more than half an hour.

Only intervention by the Chilean Embassy permitted them to continue their trip. When they left the Embassy, they traveled in diplomatic cars to prevent further action by the Argentine police.

Arriving in Montevideo, they stated: "We have been insulted, outraged and our parliamentary rank violated. Our government will energetically protest the Argentine action and will act to prevent future repetition of such despicable actions."

Chilean Leaders Tell of Insults by Ramirez Agents

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, July 30 (ALN).—When Chilean Socialist deputy Astolfo Tapia and Senator Laferte, president of the Chilean Communist Party, arrived here to attend a Latin American anti-fascist meeting, they told of being harassed and detained by the Argentine special police while en route through that country.

At the Argentine frontier all their documents were examined and found to be in order. On reaching Las Cuevas, a police official again asked for their passports. When they arrived at Mendoza, they were taken before special police official Colonel Boghino who apologized for the "overzealous" action of members of his force.

Believing the matter settled, they

continued on to Buenos Aires. Five special policemen awaited them and took them to the special police headquarters where they were cross-examined for more than half an hour.

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O. P. A. Permits Violators Here to Go Unpunished

Only 2 Profiteers Made to Pay (Lightly) for Crimes During July

By Louise Mitchell

Enforcement of OPA food prices in New York City has completely collapsed. Dishonest food retailers are getting away with murder. The cost of living is being forced up daily due to rampant, unchecked violations of food prices.

Only TWO violators in the city were brought to task throughout the entire month

Lady Astor of Cliveden Caught in Black Market

Lady Astor of Cliveden, Set III-fame was fined in a London court yesterday for violating rationing orders. Lady Astor tried to get some bootleg clothes from the United States.

She pleaded ignorance. Her clothes closets bulging, the Virginia-born heiress had asked a friend in a letter to bring her silk stockings, gloves, evening shoes, an evening gown and fur coat from the United States.

She was fined \$240. What price sacrifice. The magistrate in imposing sentence accepted Lady Astor's statement that she did this in ignorance. But after accepting her ignorance plea, he said:

"It is very astonishing... that an important member of the House of Commons should be so completely ignorant as to do a thing of this kind... it is the depth of ignorance and a degree of carelessness which is startling."

New Child Care Fund Good, But Not Enough

By Ann Rivington

Approval of grants of \$867,475 of Federal Lanham Act money for child care centers in New York State was viewed by experts here yesterday as good news but not yet anything like enough of it.

The grants, apparently coming from the fifty million dollars made available by Congress under the Lanham Act for community services in "war impact areas," will mean, concretely, 69 nurseries for 2,400 pre-school children, and 85 after-school care centers for about 11,458 school-age children. The centers to receive aid are by no means all new ones. They include all centers in the state which have received Lanham Act funds during the fiscal year just passed. New York City is not included, since the city administration has never applied for Federal funds.

Specialists pointed out that in spite of the \$867,475, which will be matched by parents and localities to pay upkeep, child care facilities will still be spread very thin indeed. Only 28 wartime communities and industrial cities will be included in the grant.

MAY CUT STATE FUNDS

Unless the declared policy of Governor Thomas E. Dewey and the State War Council is altered, it was pointed out, state funds may be withdrawn from child-care projects which have been receiving them as soon as the Federal funds are forthcoming. The smallness of the grants in comparison with the need is shown, observers indicated, by an examination of some of the individual projects:

In Nassau County, Long Island, where thousands of mothers are already working, and war plants are trying to recruit other thousands, provisions are as follows:

Roslyn, 2 nurseries, will care for 60 children.
Lawrence, 1 nursery (30 children), one after-school center (85 children).
Hempstead, 1 nursery (30 children), 1 center (100).
Freeport, 1 nursery (25), 1 center (80).
Manhasset, 1 nursery (30), 1 center (75).
Huntington, 1 nursery, (30) 1 center (90).

Add that up, and it comes to exactly 635 children of working mothers to receive care in Nassau County during the coming year.

Certain good aspects of policy are indicated in the new grants. It was pointed out. One of these is the attention now being given to the problem of care for children of school age, heretofore largely neglected in child-care programs. Another is the statement by Major General Philip B. Fleming, that where need is certified by the War Manpower Commission, care will be given to children under two years of age.

Pointers on Points

WAR RATION BOOK 3—If you failed to apply by mail for the forthcoming ration book, apply in person at your local rationing board on or after Monday, Aug. 2.

RED STAMP RATIONING—Red coupons U become valid on Aug. 1, V on Aug. 8, W on Aug. 15, all to expire on Aug. 31.

BLUE STAMP RATIONING—N, P and Q blue stamps in War Ration Book 2, covering processed foods and dried beans, etc., are valid through Aug. 7.

SHOES—No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book 1, good for one pair, 21.

SUGAR—Coupon No. 13, in War Ration Book 1, good for five pounds of sugar through Aug. 15. Five pounds for season's home canning is available at stores on Coupons 15 and 16.

GASOLINE—A coupons are worth three gallons each. B and C coupons two and one-half gallons. T coupons five gallons. B and C bear own expiration dates. The A coupons numbered 6 are valid through Nov. 21.

Red Army authorities have told

Russian War Relief that these four

medicines are largely responsible

for the fact that the Soviet military

death rate has been kept to low

levels that have amazed the world's

medical authorities.

"It is a strict rule of Soviet war

medicine that sulfa drugs and

serums be applied as soon as pos-

sible," says Professor M. O. Fried-

land, chief military surgeon of Bot-

kin Hospital.

The drugs to be purchased with

the special fund are sulfanilamide,

sulfathiazole, sulfapyridine and sul-

fadiazine.

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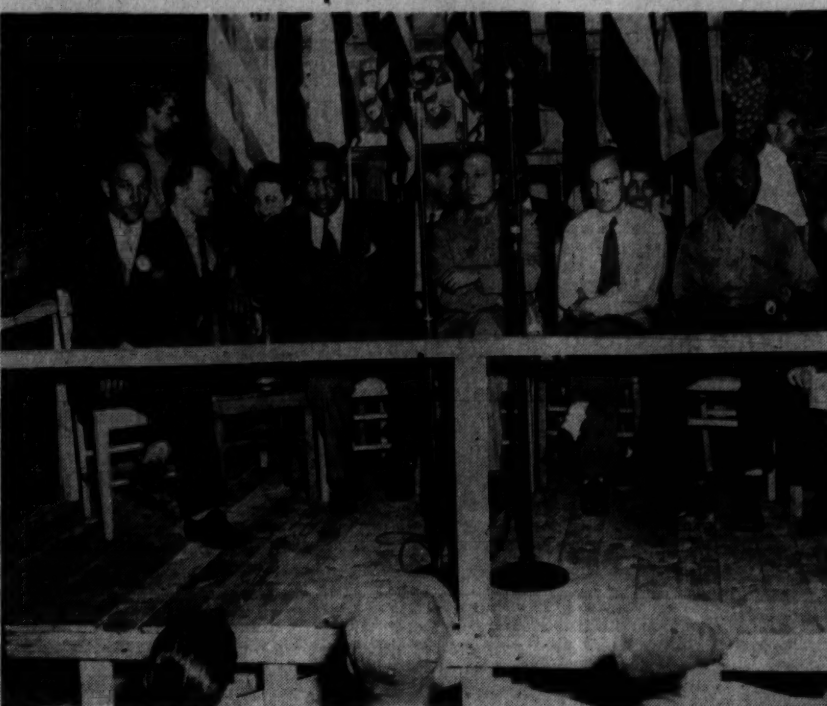
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Robeson Visit Spurs Aluminum Production



Paul Robeson, great Negro singer and anti-fascist, shown at a Victory Rally in Chicago sponsored by the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, CIO. In top photo, left to right, Ismael P. Flory, of the union who arranged for Robeson's appearance; Benjamin F. Miller, vice-chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Leah Taylor, Abraham Lincoln School Reception Committee for Robeson; Paul Robeson; Dr. William Card, President of College Teachers Union, AFL; Capt. Charles C. Conitts; William L. Patterson, asst. director Abraham Lincoln School; Al Skinner, regional coordinator for the union; Alva Maxey, of the Abraham Lincoln Robeson Reception Committee; William Jackson, president, Smelters Local 758, and Louis Lipka, vice-president of the General Manager Apex Smelting Co.

Council Discusses 'Daily' Feature Page

A working-class newspaper draws its strength not only from the number of subs obtained but from the readers' comments, contributions and letters, Mike Gold, columnist, told the Daily Worker Advisory Council, Thursday night.

With the warmth that has made his columns famous to workers everywhere, Mike Gold, described the role of the working-class press in the present struggle against fascism.

We need simple, spirited writing that will teach and guide workers in the war, as well as fulfill their aspirations for culture and recreation. The role of the columnist in the commercial press he described with biting scorn as he traced the history of journalism in the United States.

The column form is highly personalized, he declared, and therefore popular with all readers. Beth McHenry, feature page editor, also called upon the delegates to contribute to the pages of the Daily Worker.

"In our paper," she said, "the features are even more important than in other papers because they have a responsibility really to enlighten the people, to make them better understand the issues facing our country and our city and now particularly to inspire and stimulate them to greater efforts in their war activities."

Rebecca Grech, new circulation manager of the Daily Worker, made her maiden speech before the Council. She placed as an immediate task of the Council the wide distribution of Daily Workers during the petition signature campaign for Communist candidates.

Chairman of the Council, Alexander Trachtenberg, declared that the feature page had within the past few months been involved in

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Lawyers Hit Dewey On Special Session

Taking issue with Governor Dewey's refusal to call a special session of the state legislature until the City Council first agreed to levy additional taxes, the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild declared that "the rehabilitation of the City's fiscal affairs requires, apart from the authorization of additional taxing powers, that (1) the state assume greater financial responsibility for certain functions, and that (2) the state grant the city a fairer division of state revenues, and these reforms require no action whatsoever by the City Council for they can be carried out completely by state legislation alone."

The Guild argued, in its letter to Governor Dewey, that "as to the third reform needed, that is, the authorization of adequate taxing powers to the city, the state does not fulfill its duty and responsibility until it enacts the necessary enabling legislation independent of the action which the City Council may thereafter take in selecting the particular taxes to be imposed."

The Guild's taxation committee maintained that "the critical condition of the city fiscal affairs stems from three basic inequities, each of them state-created: first, the state burdens the city with the financial cost of supporting certain state functions; second, the state denies to the city its fair share of state taxes; and, third, the state restricts the taxing power of the city."

DEWEY'S RESPONSIBILITY The Guild pointed out that "the correction of these three basic inequities is the exclusive responsibility of the governor and the state legislature."

The Guild submitted a comprehensive 3-point program prepared by its taxation committee for the rehabilitation of the city's financial affairs.

The Guild's program recommended that the state assume the payment of expenses of all state courts, the county offices and the Board of Elections, and make larger contributions to home - relief and education, thus relieving the city of at least \$25,000,000 annually.

It called for an additional \$25,000,000 as the city's share in state income taxes, gasoline and motor vehicle taxes, bank taxes and other state levies.

It listed additional sources which the city should be permitted to tap for additional revenue, and called for the restoration of the old three per cent utility tax rate and the one-cent cigarette tax, which it formerly had.

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Schappes Conviction: Relic of a Nightmare

The conviction of Morris U. Schappes, confirmed last week by the Court of Appeals over the dissent of Chief Judge Irving Lehman, is a blot on American democracy.

The Schappes case is a bitter reminder of a dark period in recent American history. It was during this period that our nation was temporarily diverted from its anti-fascist course by adherence to the policies of Chamberlain. The inevitable corollary of our all but disastrous foreign policy was a wave of internal reaction marked by persecution, terror and witch-hunts. It was the hey-day of Martin Dies, Hitler's fifth columnist extraordinary.

One of the monstrous products of the period was the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee of New York, which sought to purge our schools and colleges of the type of "dangerous thoughts" which Mr. Schappes and his fellow anti-fascist teachers inspired.

SCHOOLS THREATENED
Invoking the star-chamber and countless other forms of inquisitorial terror, the Coudert Committee swooped down on the City Colleges. When the smoke of battle cleared, the victims were found to be not so much the fifty-odd teachers dismissed from their jobs and the one (Mr. Schappes) indicted on a perjury charge, but the schools and colleges themselves. Academic freedom was blacked out. Budget cuts loomed for the whole school system. The ground was prepared for the abolition of one entire educational institution — Townsend Harris.

For a period of almost a year, a little band of teachers held the lines against the oncoming flood of fascist terror. They had to stand up against not only the Coudert Committee, the District Attorney's office and their own Board of Higher Education; they had to face treacherous persecution and ultimate expulsion from their international union, the American Federation of Teachers, then led by Professor George S. Counts. (As a matter of fact, it was largely on the basis of Counts' brilliant teamwork with the Coudert Committee that he was honored by David Dubinsky with the chairmanship of the State Committee of the A.L.P.)

HIS REAL CRIME
Today Morris Schappes is about to go to jail. The technical charge is perjury. A reading of the trial record and the reports of the Coudert Committee will show, however, that Mr. Schappes' "crime" was his anti-fascist activity in behalf of collective security and his part in building a teachers' union at City College.



MORRIS SCHAPPE

Proof of the speciousness of the perjury charge against Schappes was given by Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Lehman, who wrote in his dissenting opinion: "The evidence . . . is insufficient to sustain a finding of guilt of perjury in the first degree upon the theory on which the case was tried."

Perhaps more significant of the irrelevant, red-baiting basis of the case is Judge Lehman's further comment:

"(The evidence is insufficient) to sustain a finding that the program of the Communist International was used in making the policy or guiding the action of the Communist unit at COUNCIL within the meaning of the charge of the trial judge."

In failing to give an opinion, the majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals displayed shocking cynicism. They were dealing with a case of obvious importance. The fact that their Chief Judge dissented indicates that it was no open-and-shut case. It would appear that simple courtesy to Judge Lehman would call for an opinion justifying their disagreement with him.

The sentence imposed on Mr. Schappes is a relic of America's horrible nightmare of 1940-41. It is an ironic reminder of the days when a man could be sent to jail for being "prematurely anti-fascist."

Schappes must not be allowed to suffer for our nation's short-sightedness.

GOP Defeatists Attack FDR Speech to Nation

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Those patriotic men and women who heard President Roosevelt's report on the progress of the war Wednesday night will be shocked and angered at the statement made yesterday by Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, against the President's address.

Speaking out for the Hoover-Taft-McCormack defeatist leadership which is now controlling the Republican Party, Spangler attempted to impute to President Roosevelt factional purposes in the counsels he delivered to the nation.

While the patriotic people were taking to heart the declarations of the President that the home and military fronts were one, Spangler attempted new chaos and confusion by addressing a telegram to Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox and other war officials. In that telegram Spangler demanded that there be sent to the armed forces all over the world the defeatist charge that the President's address was a fourth term bid.

This was, of course, such a charge as Hitler would like to see disseminated among the fighting men and women of our forces, to wear down their morale.

TO PROTECT FUTURE

Spangler was particularly irritated because the President as Commander-in-Chief had assured the men and women in the armed forces that plans were being made to protect their future. It was obvious to all thinking people that such a statement was made necessary by the President's responsibility to maintain morale in the armed forces, a morale which men like Senator Taft and other like defeatists have been striving in effect to break down.

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee tried to assume a show of indignation on this matter, asserting: "Every American is determined to take care of the President's responsibility to maintain morale in the armed forces. It will be the national duty to do it and not the personal beneficence of the President."

Spangler, of course, gave away his own pork-barrel view of politics in these words. The President had specifically said he could not work out any plans alone, that there must also be the cooperation of Congress and the entire statement on which Spangler tried to trump up his case was therefore falsified by him.

Safety First for Unionists



The furriers are first again—this time with a "Health and Safety" wall paper. The wall paper shown above, was arranged for the Furriers' Joint Committee by its industrial health committee. Education director Harry Martel is nailing up a box for receiving suggestions from the members.

Prof. Michaels Suffers Injury

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 30.—Professor Solomon Michaels, chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR, now touring the United States with Lt. Col. Itzik Pfeffer, suffered rupture of a foot tendon as the speakers' platform in the Chicago Arena collapsed shortly after midnight yesterday.

The pressure of hundreds of people from the audience who crowded on the platform, specially constructed for the occasion, to greet the two delegates caused the accident. Four women and three men out of the audience of over 10,000 were also injured.

Although Professor Michaels is still under medical care at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, where hundreds of messages of sympathy are pouring in, he announced his intention of proceeding to Detroit for a reception being arranged in his honor on Monday, Aug. 2.

Well Done, FDR Tells WAVES

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—President Roosevelt praised members of the WAVES today on the first anniversary of their service in the Navy.

Complimenting "patriotic womanhood" of the nation for "the wholly voluntary response" to the call for navy service, Mr. Roosevelt said, in a statement:

"Thousands of fighting navy men are now at battle stations because they were released from vital shore jobs by women within and wholly a part of the naval service. Other thousands will sail to meet the enemy as more women become available to take over these vital jobs ashore."

"In their first year, the WAVES have proved that they are capable of accepting the highest responsibility in the service of their country. On behalf of a grateful nation, I offer birthday congratulations and a hearty 'well done.'"

Neutrals Warned By Roosevelt to Bar Mussolini

(Continued from Page 1)

selves to choose their own leaders and form of government.

WON'T TOLERATE FASCISTS
Efforts to draw out the President on the Allied attitude toward Emmanuel and Badoglio were unavailing. Asked whether this government would be willing to deal with Badoglio's regime, he said he did not care who we dealt with in Italy so long as it was not a definite member of the fascist party.

Mr. Roosevelt also said the Allies already are aiding in the economic rehabilitation of Sicily and promised similar treatment for Italy proper. He cited the help being given Sicilians—in the way of necessities of life—to show that the Allies are making good on their promises to rescue Axis-dominated peoples from serfdom and hunger.

His statement on bringing Axis war criminals to justice raised many questions as to how the will of the United Nations will be carried out and how the matter will be received by the neutrals themselves.

"I can only say," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "that the government of the United States would regard the action by a neutral government in affording asylum to Axis leaders or their tools as inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting and that the United States government hopes no neutral government will permit its territory to be used as a place of refuge or otherwise assist such persons in any effort to escape their just deserts."

WARNS NEUTRALS

He recalled previous statements that Axis war lords will be brought to justice for their "barbaric crimes" and that this government intends that terms of peace with the Axis nations "shall include provisions for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals."

He prefaced his notice to the neutrals by saying "there are now rumors that Mussolini and members of his fascist gang may attempt to take refuge in neutral territory."

Asserting that "one day Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang will be trying to escape from their countries," he added:

"I find it difficult to believe that any neutral country would give asylum to or extend protection to any of them."

Then came his implied warning to neutrals to abstain from granting asylum.

PM Excuses Tie of Hearst-Antonini

In a letter in PM yesterday, Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, takes that newspaper to task for an editorial last Sunday by James A. Wechsler, "a known and violent partisan of Messrs. Dubinsky, Rose and Counts," and PM replies.

Wechsler's editorial was the usual red-baiting hog-wash, typical of those who want to obscure real issues by blanketing them with the false issue of "Communist control." It dealt with the current primary struggle within the American Labor Party between the forces of the Dubinsky-controlled state committee of the A.L.P. and the Marcanthony-Connolly group in the leadership of New York County.

In its answer to Connolly, PM goes back into past history. We're not interested here in discussing the oft-repeated historic issues raised, though we believe that we could make PM look a bit silly regarding them. The problem before us, as PM has frequently recognized, is uniting the American people in support of the basic war policies of the nation. That requires isolation and defeat of those who oppose those policies.

JUST "MISTAKES"

What is ridiculous and shocking in PM's answer is the statement that the "mistakes" of Dubinsky and Antonini in supporting Lewis and in granting "anti-Russian" interviews to Hearst are "individual mistakes" and can be mended by the democratic process.

What democratic process? That which excludes the bulk of the OIO movement in New York from participation in the official life and work of the A.L.P.? That which has forced the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to withdraw? That which has confined the State Executive Committee of the A.L.P. to a narrow group of individuals all committed to the Social-Democratic Federation program?

PM's light-minded dismissal of the activities of the Dubinsky-Antonini group are especially disturbing. Does PM believe that Antonini's interview with the Hearst press was just an incident? If so, it had better study the line and policies of the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward, organs of the Dubinsky-Antonini Social-Democratic group.

It will find that the interview is a reflection of the fact that the Dubinsky Social-Democratic anti-Soviet program now parallels in a number of essential respects that

Hollander Put On State War Council

ALBANY, July 30 (UP).—Louis Hollander, 51, Brooklyn, president of the New York State Industrial Union Council, a CIO affiliate, was appointed by Governor Dewey today as a member of the State War Council.

Hollander succeeds Gustave A. Strebel of Rochester, who recently resigned as state president of the CIO and as a War Council member. Hollander, who will sit with the Council for the first time Aug. 4 at a meeting in the executive mansion, has been active in union affairs and was one of the founders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Order Oil Heiress Body Exhumed

District Attorney Frank Hogan has obtained a Supreme Court order for the exhumation of the body of Mrs. Janet Snowden Gill, oil heiress who was found June 1 on the fourth floor extension of the Savoy-Plaza Hotel.

At the time of her death, police listed the cause as "fall or leap" from the Gilt suite on the 16th floor of the hotel.

Investigation of the District Attorney's office has continued since her death. Her husband, Capt. William Sherman Gill of the United States Army Intelligence Division, told police that on the night of his wife's death, he had noticed that she was missing but did not know where she had disappeared.

Lucien Tessa: The Fall of Paris



LUCIEN very nearly had a serious quarrel with his father. When Tessa learned that his son had neglected his diplomatic career, he stamped his foot and walked. Lucien was unable to explain his reasons to him; and moreover he was obliged to ask his father for several thousand francs.

Gradually the Spanish impressions began to fade from Lucien's mind. The conspiracy seemed to him to be little more than a game: there was no plan, no definite date. Breteuil kept on saying: "We must wait." But Jose's friends were already approaching Madrid. Lucien carefully acquainted himself with the contents of the various documents on his father's desk and gave reports to Breteuil. But this took up comparatively little of his time, and boredom lay in wait for him in the corridor of his father's house, in Breteuil's waiting-room, and in the evening streets.

In his efforts to kill time, Lucien accepted every invitation, danced, told fantastic stories, and flirted with young society girls. The daughter of a big industrialist named Montigny fell in love with him. Josephine was a plump, giggling girl; she was fascinated by Lucien's romantic face, his stories of Spanish fanaticism and the fact that in the middle of polite conversation he would suddenly turn silent, gaze fixedly at one spot, and smile vaguely. When Tessa was told about his son's flirtation, he beamed with

pleasure; Lucien couldn't be such a fool after all, if he was exchanging a vice-consul's job for a rich bride!

Josephine was expecting a proposal and made dates with Lucien in empty tearooms or in the Bois de Boulogne. But Lucien did not seem to notice her feelings. One day she could bear it no longer and took hold of Lucien's hand.

"It was a bright autumn day; they were walking along a red and copper avenue in the Bois. In the distance a woman on horseback was cracking a whip. Josephine blushed all over and turned away. Lucien cautiously released his hand.

"Let's be frank," he said. "I like you. Besides, you're rich. And yesterday I had to pawn my watch. . . . All the same, I couldn't touch you with a finger. You're twenty-three. You're always laughing. And me? I'm like my friend Jose, I've taken death for my bride."

When Tessa heard that Lucien had stopped seeing Josephine, he had a fit of the dumps: nothing good would ever come out of that loser! But another blow awaited him. He was doing over a report from the Ambassador in Rome when Denise came into his study. She looked very pale and there were rings under her eyes. He wanted to ask her about her health, but he wasn't given an opportunity.

"I'm leaving," Denise said. "I'm going to live by myself."

Tessa even wailed with displeasure: "Well, I'll be damned. With some young man?"

"No, alone."

Tessa looked at his daughter in amazement. No doubt about it, she was ill. He tried to restrain himself; he became polite, concealing his feelings with irony:

"Perhaps you'll be so kind as to explain your reasons to me?"

"I thought you'd understand yourself—after that conversation. There's nothing else I can do. I don't want to live at your expense."

Tessa was beside himself. "You prefer to go and be kept by some parasite like your infernal brother?"

"I knew it was impossible to explain to you. Perhaps that's your justification. Lucien is to blame all round, because he could live differently if he wanted to. But you do everything naturally, as a matter of course: you take money, you shield blackguards, you harass the Spaniards. And now it's just as natural for you to insult me. We'd better not talk."

"Wait! Where are you going?"

"I've got a place of my own. I've taken a room."

"With your mother's money. I suppose, which means to say with mine?"

"No. I'm working in an office." And how much do they pay you for your learned labors?

"Eight hundred francs a month."

Tessa smiled artificially: "Very luxurious! It was worth while having you educated. Wait!" But Denise went out. Tessa overtook her in the hall and began to thrust money into her hand:

"Take it, you crazy girl! . . . Please take it! For my sake! . . . Denise went off without the money.

As soon as she was outside the odious house, Denise experienced a feeling of relief. Although she was reputed to be unsociable, a "marmot," she never stopped smiling. The respectable poverty with which she was now obliged to become acquainted failed to diminish her cheerfulness.

The grumbling bookkeeper mockingly called her "our little bird." In the dark office, where the lights had to be turned on all day she smiled over the correspondence about tons of English anthracite. She also smiled at home: she had taken an attic room in a small hotel. The dark, spiral staircase smelled of damp and cheap powder. There was hardly space for the bed in the tiny room with its dirty wallpaper. But even this little hole seemed beautiful to Denise, and for the first time the

SYNOPSIS: In France in 1936 an individual's attitude toward Spain pretty clearly identified him politically. The workers and honest intellectuals were a hundred per cent for the people of Spain and demonstrated for arms and planes for the Loyalists. The Socialists and liberals in the government opposed radical aid to Spain and prevented it from crossing the border.

LUCIEN TESSA, son of Paul Tessa, Radical deputy in the Popular Front who deals with all sides including fascists, accepted a diplomatic post in Spain. While there he became infatuated with the "death motif" of fascism. Returning to France he acts as liaison man between Breteuil, French fascist leader, and the Falangists (Spanish fascists). Lucien is by nature a dilettante. He dabbled in left wing politics but became angered by criticism of his latest book and withdrew from the movement.

WHILE Spain cries out for aid against the fascist invaders, France's Popular Front is crumbling within. Treason plots are rampant within the government and fascist Breteuil conspires with army leaders for a military betrayal to Hitler.

dim mirror hanging on the wall reflected a cheerful face.

Her decision had taken a long time to mature. It was on some of the early spring evenings after she had first met Michaud that she vaguely felt the beginning of her emancipation. And now the autumn rain pattered all through the night on the little attic window. It had needed all the events to the summer, the conversations with Michaud, and long solitary reflections to help Denise to find herself at last. But her forehead with its frown of amusement and her smile indicated that her decision was irrevocable. So it was that when she met Michaud one evening after a long interval, she said simply:

"And now about action. . . I want to do something for Spain. My evenings are free."

"I wanted to ring you up," Michaud said.

"I've no telephone now. I've left home."

He understood everything and squeezed her hand. She began to laugh; her merry eyes gleamed through the fog like the letters of the shop-signs.

They arrived at the committee rooms. One word was on everybody's lips: "Madrid." It was being repeated on all sides; by young lads who yearned to fight, women with children at their breasts who brought their scanty savings for the mothers of Madrid, workers, artists, waiters, students, foreigners.

All the harassed but live conscience of Paris concentrated in those two crowded rooms that were decorated with a plan of Madrid and a paper flag of the Spanish Republic.

Denise arranged to come there every evening. Michaud smiled as he noticed her simple way of calling everybody "Comrade" — as

though she had talked like that all her life.

Michaud saw her home through the fog. On the way he bought some roasted chestnuts; Denise warmed her frozen fingers with them.

Michaud said: "I'm leaving the day after tomorrow."

"You're going to Spain?"

He nodded.

"Michaud, you'll come back?"

He was silent.

"I know you'll come back."

Michaud did not answer; he suddenly felt sad. Why had it all turned out so awkwardly? They had met and were talking, but there was something they hadn't mentioned. Now he was going away.

"Michaud, I want you to come back."

Michaud cheered up again. "Of course I'll come back," he said. "We'll win, and I'll come back. And then . . ."

They had reached the hotel. Its dim light was scarcely visible; they nearly walked past it. They said good-bye in a simple way, as

always. But Denise suddenly looked back, rushed to Michaud, and kissed him awkwardly on the cheek. When he had recovered from his surprise, she had vanished.

On the evening when the workers of the Selnis factory were gathered together to celebrate the departure of their comrades for Spain, the newspapers reported the statement made by the Soviet representative to the London Non-Intervention Committee. The few lines of the brief telegram stirred the workers of Paris. In the streets, in the Metro, and in the cafes people were saying: "Now the Spaniards are not alone!"

By order of Blum and Villard the frontier was closed. Nevertheless hundreds of volunteers crossed the Pyrenees every day. Some went by train with papers proving them to be travelling salesmen or journalists; others went on foot by mountain paths.

Michaud was accompanied by eight other workers, for whom the appropriate papers had been obtained. Michaud went as the special correspondent of *La Voie Nouvelle*; Pierre had got the necessary papers for him. The batch of ninety-four volunteers was leaving for Perpignan; from there they were to be sent on to Catalonia.

The train was to leave at eight o'clock in the evening. A large crowd gathered in the Quai d'Orsay station to see the volunteers off. Several people stood near the first and second-class cars; young married couples were laughing; an old man bought a magazine with a naked woman on the cover; a lady at a window was nervously fussing with a bunch of flowers. Porters were hoisting up suitcases plastered with hotel labels of various colors. Among the passengers were business men, ladies of Paris seeking refuge in the south from the autumn fogs, and officials going to

Algers. One or two mentioned the events in Spain: "Madrid will be taken either today or tomorrow. And then everything will quiet down. . . ."

But it was a different crowd which collected round the third-class cars. Red roses and carnations were conspicuous, looking like tiny flags amid the smoke and bustle. The friends, comrades, mothers, and wives of the volunteers had come to see them off. Their whispered words of love and loyalty were mingled with a joyful buzz — "Now they won't get Madrid!" — shouts and songs. Denise was lost in the crowd and it was only when the guard shouted: "All aboard!" that she pushed forward and caught Michaud by the coat-sleeve, saying quietly: "I shall wait."

The whistle blew. Flats were raised on the platform, and flats appeared at the windows of the four third-class cars. A woman standing by one of the first-class cars exclaimed: "What a disgrace!" Denise waved her handkerchief. Through the fog she saw Michaud lean out of the window; he was shouting: "And how!" The old mother of one of the volunteers was weeping and sobbing; the red lights gleamed in the darkness of the tunnel, and the song of the new war floated back through the fog.

Michaud was so tired after all the excitement of the last few days that he fell asleep at once. In his sleep he heard the rumbling of the wheels, the arguments, and the names of the stations. He woke up at dawn somewhere near Narbonne. The train was passing by the side of grey lakes with deserted, reedy shores. Birds flitted low over the still water. Farther on, the water became flushed with the rosy light of the sun. In these moments Michaud's thoughts were of Denise, the warmth of her hand, and her last words. He did not feel sadness, but a great tranquillity.

Then came the sea. How peaceful it all was! Everything about it seemed to have been created for happiness — the vineyards, the southern sun, the light nets of the fishermen. But war was close by, just over those mountains. Everybody in the car woke up. They looked eagerly at the mountains, now purple, now brick-red; beyond them was destiny.

The Spanish frontier guards who met the train, which was now almost empty except for the volunteers, raised their clenched fists. Near the first ruins children were whistling the *Riego* March with its sad careless notes.

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of *La Voie Nouvelle*.

Jeanette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.

Munez, Spanish trade union leader.

(Continued in The Worker)

CIO Unions Support Hillman on ALP Plan

Two powerful CIO unions today added their endorsement to the proposals made by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for restoring unity to the American Labor Party by restoring it to bona fide trade union control.

The endorsements came from the National Maritime Union, which has many New Yorkers among its more than 50,000 members, and the United Furniture Workers, CIO,

which also has a large membership in the New York area.

Mr. Hillman suggested that the ALP be properly representative should include in its leadership CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood unions not now part of it.

"The main task for American labor," said Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, "is to line up support behind those political aspirants who put forth the winning of the war as the No. 1 job, who call for complete support of our Commander-in-Chief on his domestic and foreign policies."

Mr. Hillman's statement that all forces should close ranks and unite in the interests of the nation has long been the policy of the NMU. Morris Muster, president of the United Furniture Workers said that his union gave Mr. Hillman's proposal "complete support."

Labor's force in the forthcoming elections must not be diffused by any internal struggles or "isms," Mr. Muster said. "All of labor, whether CIO, AFL or Railroad Brotherhoods, should support President Hillman's CIO Committee, which is seeking to organize a United Labor League and safeguard labor's position in the 1944 campaign."

Fifty strike notices have been filed with government agencies since Congress double-crossed the people and pushed the Smith-Connally bill through over the President's veto. Who said that was a law that would stop strikes? The 50 notices show it not only legalizes but encourages them.

A dispute between the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild, Local 109, and Loew's, Inc., United Artists, and 20th Century-Fox has been certified to the War Labor Board. The dispute, covering the firms' New York exchanges, arose over refusal to grant closed shop and other conditions.

Local 109 elected a new vice-president and five executive board members recently to fill vacancies caused for the most part by the induction of leaders into the armed forces. Charlotte Peterson, an organizer, was named vice-president. The board members are Ellen Davidson, Sam Shapiro, Roche Rosen, Betty Gyn and Lilyan Miller.

PM has agreed to reinstate on its staff Hannah Baker, Newspaper Guild leader, whom it fired two months ago. Miss Baker gets seven weeks back pay for the time she was out and apologizes for a letter she wrote "criticizing the Editor John Lewis, which figured in the firing. The case was settled by arbitration.

Contracts covering approximately 250 film technicians employed by four companies have just been approved by the War Labor Board. The pacts bring raises of from five to 1 per cent and other benefits. Film Technicians Local 72, AFL, represents the workers.

The War Labor Board has also put its approval on a contract covering 20 CIO Warehouse Workers Union members at National Urm Bag Co. The agreement establishes nine job classifications with a minimum for each, ranging from 50 cents to \$1.05 per hour. A general wage increase of four cents per hour, retroactive to October was also approved. A maintenance of membership clause and other benefits are also provided.

Seafaring Women Still Kept Ashore

By Miriam Kolkin
(By Associated Press)

"We seafaring women are different," said Harriet Whitener thoughtfully. "Once you get out to sea, you never quite get over it. That's why it was such a shock to us when the War Shipping Administration wouldn't let us ship out any more after Pearl Harbor."

"Yes, they told us it was too dangerous," interrupted Ruth Hertz. "Why we've been through all kinds of trouble and look at us. We're still alive and kicking. Remember that hurricane off Curaçao," she said, turning to Harriet. "Mattresses sliding down the passageways, dishes flying all around. It was terrific. But we got by all right."

I was down at the headquarters of the National Maritime Union (NMU) talking to some of the women members of the union who were banned from working on American ships after Dec. 7, 1941. They were fighting mad—partly because they want their old jobs back, but even more because they're being prevented from helping win the war in the way they best know how.

"Harriet and I are considered babies because we've had only about three years' experience at sea," Mary Hanson, who works in the NMU bookshop, told me. "But the average experience of most of us in the American Seafaring Women's Committee is six and seven years. There's a real shortage of cooks and stewards in the merchant marine right now, but just because the government has suddenly gone soft on us, all our training is going to waste and ships are sailing out undermanned."

And Ruth, who used to be known as the "salad queen" of the Grace Lines and is proud of it, said angrily: "Our men have a right to eat good food, and they're not getting it because there just aren't enough cooks to go around."

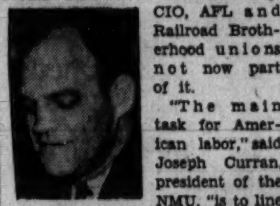
Although the girls joke about the dangers at sea, they know quite well that a sea voyage these days isn't the healthiest occupation they could pick. "But when there's a war to win those things just don't count," Harriet said. Both she and Ruth were still on the high seas after

OCD Volunteers To Get Awards

More than 440,000 awards to civilians for unpaid volunteer work have been authorized by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense since the civilian service bar was established last May, Director James M. Landis announced yesterday.

A minimum of 500 hours of unpaid service in some type of volunteer work was approved by the local Defense Council and the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense is required for a civilian service bar. Mr. Landis said. Bars are also awarded for 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 hours of volunteer service.

More than 100,000 awards for service of 1,000 to 5,000 hours have been authorized, including 2,615 of the highest rank. There are 337,876 of the 500-hour awards.



Joseph Curran

Behind those political aspirants who put forth the winning of the war as the No. 1 job, who call for complete support of our Commander-in-Chief on his domestic and foreign policies.

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Rule Connally Act No Bar to Joint Setups

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 30. — The Smith-Connally law doesn't change the structural form of the National War Labor Board, the WLB held in a formal opinion just handed down.

The opinion interpreted that section of the act which would ban members of the board from participating in "any decision in which such member has a direct interest as an officer, employee or representative of either party in that dispute."

The WLB interpretation, signed by Lloyd K. Garrison, general counsel, and Vespe Freidin, his assistant, holds that this in no way conflicts with the tri-partite character of the board, in which organized labor, management and public representatives make up the membership.

The opinion said that it would be "wholly inconsistent with the purpose of the statute to conclude that Congress intended that no AFL member of the board could participate in any decision involving an AFL affiliate or that a CIO member would be similarly disqualified or that an industry member who as an officer, employee or representative of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States Chamber of Commerce could not sit in a case involving an employer who was a member of the association or chamber."

The board interpreted the restriction to mean that labor members cannot sit in cases "where they are officers, employees or members of a local union which is a party to the dispute" or where their national organization, though not a party to the dispute, acts for a local union that is a party.

Industry members were disqualified, it was stated, "when they are officers or employees of a party to the dispute or members of an unincorporated association which is a party" or "where they are officers or employees of a trade association or employers association which is a party to the case or while, not a party, is acting in the case on behalf of the employer who is a party."

Problems of Anglo-American foreign policy in Italy will be the subject of discussion by Professor Ambrogio Donini, and Joseph Starobin, of the foreign department of the Daily Worker, at an open forum to be held Wednesday, August 4, at 8:30, in the auditorium of the Workers School.

30,000 Ft. Chute Jump Seen Record

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP). — A 24-year-old United States army air force fighter pilot established a possible record for combat jumps, when he abandoned his disabled plane and parachuted 30,000 feet to safety recently in North Africa.

The feat, revealed by the War Department today, was accomplished by Lieut. Robert Emilio Armstrong, of Knoxville, Tenn. Although no official records are kept, Armstrong's jump is believed unsurpassed.

Before jumping, Armstrong shot down the German reconnaissance plane which attacked him. The plane, a Junkers 88, was the fourth enemy aircraft Armstrong brought down in aerial combat.

Help Wanted: For a 2nd Front

Back Up the Second Front
HELP MAKE MORE CARTRIDGES FOR OUR FIGHTING MEN

Men and Women
Hundreds of positions now open. Excellent starting wages. Automatic wage increase. 48-hour work week. No waiting or training period.

IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT
The United States Cartridge Co.
(ST. LOUIS ORDNANCE PLANT)
Employment Office, 3000 Locust
Open Week Days, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
If employed in an essential industry you must have a statement of availability.

An advertisement based on what people are thinking—The U. S. Cartridge Co., St. Louis small arms manufacturers, bases its appeal for workers to relieve a manpower shortage on the desire that's common to all Americans today—for the swift opening of a second front in Europe. The advertisement appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch. U. S. Cartridge, though privately operated, is owned by the government. It is organized by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, a union which is pressing hard for offensive action soon on a European land front so the war can be won in 1943.

'43 Ship Output to Hit 19 Million Tons

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP). — The merchant ship building program is up to expectations, and an estimated 19,000,000 deadweight tons will be turned out this year, the War Shipping Administration said today.

In June 1943 cargo vessels—1,676,500 deadweight tons—were produced. The 1944 goal of 21,000,000 tons, as announced by President Roosevelt Wednesday night, can be reached without any substantial increase in production.

In the first six months of 1943, the Maritime Commission delivered 879 vessels, or 8,818,622 tons, compared with 746 ships, or 8,089, 732 tons in 1942. Of the 879 ships produced this year, 608 were Liberty ships—compared with 542 last year.

The Maritime Commission now is turning to the newer, faster Victory ship, which averages 15 or 16 knots, compared with 10 or 11 knots for the Liberty ship. A Victory ship has about 6,000 horsepower, compared to 2,500 for a Liberty. The changeover is being made without halting production.

Shoe Union Calls Political Action Parley

Following through on national CIO decisions for political action, Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers, has called a special conference of shop chairmen, legislative representatives in all shops, local executive board members and all officials for Monday at 6 P. M. at Irving Plaza.

The meeting will discuss concrete problems of the elections, the activities of profiteers and fifth column saboteurs of the war effort and labor's role in combating them.

Assemblyman John Lamula and Rep. Walter Lynch have been invited to discuss the political scene from a state and national point of view.

At the same session, I. Rosenberg, Council manager, will report on War Labor Board rulings on the union's demand for vacation with pay and on the union elections which will be held Aug. 13.

Donini, Starobin Lecture on Italy

Problems of Anglo-American foreign policy in Italy will be the subject of discussion by Professor Ambrogio Donini, and Joseph Starobin, of the foreign department of the Daily Worker, at an open forum to be held Wednesday, August 4, at 8:30, in the auditorium of the Workers School.

Admission will be 35 cents.

Lawyers Guild Backs CIO in Election Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 30. — The National Lawyers Guild, whose membership is composed of attorneys in virtually all leading cities of the country, will join with the CIO in its drive to change Congress into a win-the-war body.

The Guild will associate itself directly with the CIO move to organize Congressional District Committees throughout the country. Robert W. Kenny, president, and Martin Popper, executive secretary, notified CIO President Philip Murray and George F. Addes, chairman of the CIO Committee on Congressional Action.

"As a national organization of professionals, we support the collaboration of organized labor with all other sections of our population whose identity of interest is based upon support for victory and democracy," Kenny and Popper wrote. "If this collaboration is organized, it will not only make the present Congress a win-the-war Congress, but it will lay the foundation for the permanent unity of all patriotic forces in our country."

The Lawyers Guild letter suggested that the Congressional Action Committee program should also include the "disolution of the Dies Committee and its most recent offspring, the Kerr Committee."

"In large measure the Dies Committee is responsible for the anti-war, anti-labor policies of the present Congress," the letter said. "It has been the most effective organizing center in Congress for the adoption of these policies."

The objective of the Dies Committee is to continue this disruption by Congress and to act as a springboard during the coming national elections for the defeat of the President's war policies. The Kerr Committee is following the policy of the Dies Committee. The legislation enacted at its request during this session of Congress has been condemned by the President."

when the ship with the first American troops landed in Holtz Bay at Attu Island in the Aleutians. "The ship carried 4,500 tons of explosives and supplies for Massacre Bay, Holtz Bay and Red Beach. "Booster and Appleyard, both World War veterans and long past the age of go-get-em vigor, worked under enemy fire for 89 hours straight, without sleep, without relief. And no accidents!

"What's more, they had just finished two other long stretches of work. At Chilkoot barracks they worked 72 hours straight, and at Cole Bay they worked 62 hours, grabbed four hours of sleep, and then went back on the job for another little trick of 54 hours. "In nine days, Booster and Appleyard had a total of nine hours of sleep."

The other story of heroism comes from San Pedro, the harbor of Los Angeles, where eight longshoremen saved great stores of ammunition from fire. "It was just past midnight," said the story in the CIO Labor Herald.

"A transport is being loaded in Los Angeles harbor. In her steel belly are thousands of aerial bombs packed with super-explosives.

"All around are other ships desperately needed to keep our Pacific forces supplied, docks and loading equipment of critical importance, huge quantities of war munitions and equipment. "Then the dreaded cry, 'Fire' "Hungry flames are licking at a cargo of violent death and devastation. The stage is set for the most disastrous home front fire and blast of this war. "But eight heroic CIO longshoremen discover the flames in time. Disregarding personal danger they bring the fire under control and then extinguish it."

This story has just been officially released by the authorities, who kept it out of the press for seven months for military reasons. Each one of the eight heroic members of Local 13, ILWU, CIO, has received a communication from the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board of the War Shipping Administration, which says, in part: "This action on your part was in the face of a very real and serious danger. Acts of heroism such as yours on the home front are no less to be commended than acts of heroism on the fighting front."

Hague Urges WLB Support for CIO Shipyard Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30. — Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City has wired Wm. L. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, urging a decision in favor of Local 16 of the CIO shipyard workers union, which represents 40,000 workers in the yards at Kearny and Newark.

The Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. (a U.S. Steel Corp. subsidiary), which employs the men, has refused to negotiate a new contract. The old contract expired June 22. The case is before the Board now.

At the union's last meeting, 6,000 workers rejected strike proposals, but Hague points out to Davis that the strike issue is coming up again at a meeting next Sunday.

Vic Johnson pointed out before leaving for Washington that:

"Only the efforts of influential rank and file leaders have succeeded in preventing a walkout. If some immediate action is not forthcoming on the part of the War Labor Board, the company's efforts to provoke a strike may succeed."

The union asks wage increases that will equalize workers' wages with better-paying shipyards. It asks sickness and accident compensation and two weeks vacation with pay for two-year men, one week's vacation with pay for one-year men, as well as other improvements.

HAGUE WIRE DAVIS

Hague sent his wire to Davis as a Local 16 delegation was flying to Washington to see the Board members.

The delegation was accompanied by Congressman Mary T. Norton of Jersey City and City Commissioner Frank H. Eggers. Mayor Hague's son-in-law and personal representative.

Hague's wire read as follows: "As mayor of Jersey City I would appreciate if you could find it possible to grant the request made by these men as far as it is reasonably possible to do so. The men are engaged in considering a strike vote and are to hold a meeting in Jersey City on Sunday for that purpose. It is of vital importance that the strike of these important war workers be prevented so that the production of ships will not be stopped at this time."

Mrs. Norton sent a similar wire to the Board. The union's representatives at the capital included Lou Kaplan, Vic Johnson and Robert Macdonald of Local 16's public relations committee. They were accompanied by Don Lawder, representative of the Hudson County Industrial Union Council, CIO.

"Patriotic Italian-Americans will take the example of the underground anti-fascist movement in Italy, rather than the Hitlerite language of Antonini. In Italy, five anti-fascist parties, the National Christian (Catholic) party, the Socialist, the Reconstruction party, the Party of Action, and the Communist Party have united in a common enemy, fascism."

Many Plants Slow to Settle Disputes-Davis

The National War Labor Board is "alarmed at the tendency in many plants to let grievances accumulate," William H. Davis, its chairman, says in an article in the August issue of Mill & Factory, a trade publication for industrial management.

Mr. Davis said that many strikes that occurred in recent months represent an accumulation of little disputes, none of which was important, but which "snowballed" into a strike issue.

"Most of the strikes since Pearl Harbor have been brief walkouts and virtually all of them were unauthorized," the WLB chairman wrote. "Most of them developed out of impatience over the slow settlement of grievances within plant grievance procedure."

He urged that employers and unions write arbitration clauses into their contract grievance machinery voluntarily and employ it where direct negotiations don't succeed.

"Orderly handling of human relations within a factory are more important than smooth flow materials to the production line, for the best scheduled production program will fail if the employees are resentful of real or imagined wrongs," Mr. Davis said.

Antonini Hit for Hearst Interview

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, yesterday charged Luigi Antonini, official of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, with doing "precisely the work of Adolf Hitler."

At the same time, three leaders of the CIO United Six scouts, among them Smetanians Furniture Workers Union, denounced Antonini for his rebalancing and disruptive tactics and declared that if he would "pause for station identification" he would find himself repudiated by Italian-American anti-fascists. The CIO officials are Richard Massa, Joseph Garaffa and Michael De Cicco.

Both Cacchione and the trade unionists addressed themselves particularly to an Antonini interview in the Hearst press Tuesday where the ILGWU official attacked the Soviet Union, compared Marshal Joseph Stalin to Mussolini and charged that Communists were seeking to take over Italy and all Europe.

"The red herring is no longer an effective weapon in the hands of these fascist elements because the people can see right through these so-called 'American-minded, democratic and sincere leaders' and the people know that their accusations are false and unfounded. "If Mr. Antonini would pause for station identification, he will see in a few seconds how fast he is losing delegates from his Italian-American Labor Council and the reason why."

"Any sincere Italian-American leader cannot and will not agree with the policies of Mr. Antonini because these policies are all wrong and do not express the sentiments of the real anti-fascists, but the thoughts of the appeasers and the ultra-fascists of America."

"The sincere leaders of the working people seek unity and understanding. Mr. Antonini and those in cahoots with him are working very hard to bring disunity and misunderstanding. This kind of leader should be where Mussolini is today. We do not need them and we do not want them."

Antonini's slanderous bracketing of our great ally, the Soviet Government, and its heroic leader, Marshal Stalin to the fascist regime of Italy and the former Duce, Mussolini, is a distinct blow at the unity of the United Nations. It is language so vile that one would be hard put to find its equivalent anywhere except in the pages of Hitler's Volkischer Beobachter.

"Patriotic Italian-Americans will take the example of the underground anti-fascist movement in Italy, rather than the Hitlerite language of Antonini. In Italy, five anti-fascist parties, the National Christian (Catholic) party, the Socialist, the Reconstruction party, the Party of Action, and the Communist Party have united in a common enemy, fascism."

"Italian-Americans here, loyally supporting the war policies of our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, will reject Antonini's Hitlerite red-baiting. They will go forward, an Italian-American community united, including Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Communists and persons of no particular political persuasion, in unbroken ranks, to victory of the United Nations and to a free Italy."

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SA FRANCISCO, July 30. — Creation of an "International Wagner act" and the addition of a fifth freedom—Freedom to Organize—are among the war aims of labor set forth in a statement of policy by the California CIO Council.

Mervyn Rathborne, secretary, said the proposals were based on recommendations made by CIO President Philip Murray during a recent visit to California.

Gets Notice of Husband's Death As She Joins The WAVES

EAST GRANBY, Conn., July 30 (UP). — The War Department notified Mrs. Mary Rosan Lipinski a few hours before she reported for duty in the WAVES that her husband, Pfc. Joseph Lipinski, Jr., 28, had been killed in action in the Pacific theater.

Florida Won't Let 500 Jobless Work Elsewhere

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, July 30. — Five hundred Florida workers, recruited by the Campbell Soup Company to come to work the vital tomato pack at the plant in Camden, may be stopped in their tracks tomorrow.

These workers, who are all now unemployed because of slack season, are all members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO, which is under contract with Campbell Soup. The company and the union have cooperated in this project in order to insure the production of the canned tomatoes, much of which goes to the armed forces.

The snag in the plans came through the insistence of the county attorney of Orlando, Fla., that the 500 workers could not leave the state to work elsewhere. He pointed to the Florida Emigrant Agent Law, passed by the state legislature recently and signed by the Governor.

On June 11, which was designed to prevent the emigration of labor out of the State.

The 500 workers are all ready to leave by special train from Orlando tomorrow. They are to arrive in Camden Sunday at 3:30 P. M.

Recruitment of these workers by Campbell Soup, with the assistance of UCAFAWA, has been a unique example of labor-management cooperation to relieve the manpower shortage in a war production area.

The agreement made between the union and the company offers full protection to the Florida workers during their stay in Camden, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1—the duration of the tomato pack.

It is the Florida citrus packers and growers associations which are utilizing the Emigrant Agent Law to stymie the Campbell Soup project. The citrus growers want to keep surplus labor in the state even when they are unemployed.

They Worked an 89-Hour Stretch Under Fire

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30. — Two stories of longshoremen's heroism under fire—two kinds of fire—are stirring Pacific Coast patriots this week.

All the war heroes concerned are members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, led by Harry Bridges. The first story comes from the battle front of the Aleutians, where longshoremen labored 89 HOURS under fire without sleep.

Yes, 89 hours! The account that follows appeared in the ILWU Dispatcher, union organ. It was flashed in from Olympia, Washington, where the heroes had landed from the Arctic archipelago.

PAGE RICKENBACKER "What ho, Mr. Rickenbacker!" the story begins. "Two longshoremen have just returned to their home port after an alarming stretch of absenteeism—from sleep. "C. G. Booster and William Appleyard, members of ILWU Local 47, were the only clinch drivers aboard

Bonham's 6-Hitter Stops Tribe, 5-4

Jeff Heath Hits Two Homers for Indians; Yanks Hammer Bagby

By C. E. Dexter

Ernie Bonham hurled four-hit ball to down the Cleveland Indians 5-4, at Yankee Stadium yesterday, as the Yankees won their sixth successive series.

The Bombers started things off in their half of the 3rd. Stainback singled to left. Bonham sacrificed Tuck to second.

Cubs Swamp Dodgers, 12-3

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO. — Well, the Dodgers continued falling and the Cubs continued coming up. In short, the Wilson men belted the Dodgers all over Wrigley field, taking the last game in the series, 12-3.

The game got off to a fast start with both teams scoring two runs apiece in the first inning.

But while Brooklyn threatened in both the second and third inning, getting two hits in each, the team was unable to push another marker across home plate until the eighth.

Chicago, on the other hand, made every hit count. Next Cub hit, coming in third, were successive homers by Phil Cavaretta and Billy Nicholson.

That finished Allen, and Macon took over the hurling chores for the Brooks.

With the score now 4-2, the Cubs were never headed off and picked up four more tallies in the fifth. Stankey, first up, walked and started the rally. Cavaretta doubled.

Nicholson walked. Goodman's single brought in Stankey. Lowry's outfield fly enabled Cavaretta to score. McCullough's single scoring Nicholson, pushed Goodman around to third and he also tallied on Murell's outfield fly.

The Cubs picked up another run in the sixth when McCullough's hit brought in Goodman from second base.

But, the Cub outfielder who drove in five runs in all, went ahead in that inning, as his single pushed home Stankey and Hack.

The 12th Chicago tally was recorded when Cavaretta came home on Goodman's single.

DETROIT, MICH.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1943

'Bambino' The King Of Swat

By Phil Gordon

(Continued from Yesterday)

His World Series pitching record is one of the best. In 1916, he beat Brooklyn's Smith 2-1 in a 14-inning affair, and two years later, he beat Chicago in the series by 1-0 and 3-2 counts. Somewhere along the line, he hurled 14 consecutive scoreless innings, a record that still stands today.

He then went to the Yanks in the 20's and made history. The legends of Ruth are too numerous and too well-known to bear repetition. His outstanding feat was hitting 60 home runs in 1927. Babe hit all, no other slugger was able to equal that number. But Ruth had hit 60 in order to better his own record of 59, which he slammed out in 1922.

He lifted baseball to unprecedented heights, and made the country baseball conscious and ball-playing a respectable profession. His \$80,000 salary was not so much a personal achievement, but a recognition that ball players, whose skills are short-lived, were entitled to adequate recompense.

Bambino, like every kid in the United States, had a penchant for hot dogs. Remember the time he satisfied his great yearning for the fried franks by packing away dozens of them all, one day, and was so sick he couldn't play ball? The country held its collective breath when he fell seriously ill as a result of this stunt; but he roared like hell when it was all over.

He was the star of many great scenes, dramatic ones that put to shame the authors' best laid plans for Frank Merriwell and Horatio Alger.

The greatest such scene, and yet typical of the others, took place during the 1932 World Series between the Yanks and the Cubs in Wrigley Field. The park-packed Chicago crowd had come out to ride the Babe, but, instead, wound up cheering for him.

As the Babe approached the plate in a late inning, the crowd set up a howl; they were trying to unnerve him.

In defiance, he stepped out of the batter's slot, pointed a finger to the bleachers, telling the crowd, in this daring manner, that he fully intended to slam one of the Cub pitcher's offerings out of the ball field for a home run.

It was a 1,000,000 to 1 shot, and he made it.

In the game or not, Ruth remains the symbol of baseball to the American people. For the Babe has become America's greatest legendary sports figure, a folk-lore.

Sunday at Comiskey Park:

Josh vs. Satchell Paige in Negro East-West Classic

By Bill Mardo

Talk about your dream games... this Sunday at Comiskey Park in Chicago where the annual East-West All-Star Negro baseball classic takes place, the "dream" becomes a reality!

Josh Gibson, baseball's greatest living catcher, testing his slugging prowess against the offerings of the immortal Satchell Paige!

Jesse Williams cavorting around the shortstop for the West... and Sammy Bankhead holding down second base for the East!

Howard Easterling guarding the hot corner at third for the Eastern squad... and his rival at the same position none other than dynamic Parnell Woods!

This is THE dream game... and an estimated 50,000 Negro and white fans are expected to fill the park to near-capacity to watch the "World Series" of Negro baseball.

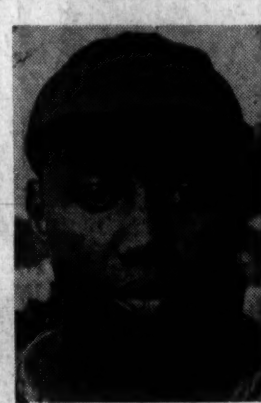
Entering the game as favorites will be the East, boasting in its lineup such truly talented players as Buck Leonard, Hracio Martinez, Leon Day and Dave "Impo" Barnhill.

Though they lost last year's encounter, 5-2, the West is counting heavily on their star-studded mound corps of Satchell Paige, Porter Moss, Theolie Smith and Gentry Jessup to silence the thunder in the booming bats of Gibson, Leonard and Co.

Piloting the Western nine will be Frank Duncan, former catching great, and at present the manager of the Kansas City Monarchs. At the helm for the power-men of the East is Vic Harris, 1942 manager of the Homestead Greys...

Yes, the Windy City is fortunate indeed to be the hosts for such an array of players, and the scene of this year's classic.

Don't we wish we could be there when the ump yells, PLAY BALL!



JOSH GIBSON



LEON DAY

Russo's Recovery Gives Yankees New Starter

By Phil Gordon

As if things weren't moving along smoothly enough for the McCarthymen—they've won 20 of the last 26 games and are happily located 9 games in the front—they now come up with an experienced, veteran south-paw who can go the distance to win.

He's none other than Marius Russo, Yankee pitcher, who effectively demonstrated that his shoulder troubles are a thing of the past by crushing the Cleveland Indians on Wednesday with a superb two-hit pitching performance.

Marius, whose recovery will not please the other American League outfits, fell upon evil days soon after his brilliant 2-1 victory over Freddie Fitzsimmons in that crucial third game of the 1941 World Series between the Dodgers and the Yanks.

That game climaxed a good season for the former Long Island University hurler. He had won 14 and lost 10.

But in the spring of the following year, 1942, Russo came up with a stiff shoulder and sore arm, which virtually eliminated him from the Yankee scheme of things. The best he could do for McCarthy was win four and lose one, which left the Yanks plith with no left-hander, now that Gomez was gone.

But there was no question of Russo leaving the Yanks. He was a good, effective pitcher. The only trouble was in his arm aches and those, as shown by Wednesday's pitching, were laid to rest.

His return to form was gradual. He wasn't rushed into action by McCarthy, who had enough good moundmen to care of the hurling duties until Russo would return to

normalcy.

As McCarthy explained earlier in the season, "I'll work Russo a few innings here and there. And as his arm improves he'll get a little more to do. He won't be asked to stay in there if he weakens under a strain."

This policy paid off its first big dividend Wednesday.

Following his first week Boston kayo, Russo's activities on the mound were confined to four minor relief hurling assignments. But the pains in his arm and shoulder gradually diminished with each assignment.

Russo, nonetheless, opened again in St. Louis. He was credited with the win, but was forced to retire as a line drive split open his pinkie.

Rounding into shape, Russo once again started last Saturday against the White Sox, went the route, but was beaten, 5-3.

And then Wednesday's game, where he proved once and for all that he was cured and ready to contribute to the winning of the pennant.

He allowed two hits and three base on balls all of these were distributed in the first three innings. As a matter of fact, no Indian crossed 2nd base after the opening third, only 26 batters went up to the plate in the last eight innings—two above par. It was his third straight win.

In This CORNER

By BILL MARDO

The Cabashon, St. Thomas, and Controversy on Army Athletics

We yield to public pressure. Never let it be said that we consciously attempt to confuse our readers—deal in mumbo-jumbo—and are desirous of sounding mysterious. And we certainly can't afford to ignore the avalanche of two post-cards that swamped the office yesterday, demanding to know on just what portion of the anatomy is the cabashon to be found...

Not Low's cabashon, that is. Because the location of the cabashon varies with the height, weight and political consciousness of the individual.

It does, too. Incidentally, the Low-Down called us from Camp Unity and asked us to inform all his friends that he's feeling much better... A lot of the redness has left his boili. Which is swell. Easier on the eyes that way.

As to the location of the cabashon. (Not Low's cabashon, that is). Looking in a straight line with the datimus, which runs counter-clockwise to the habidurtin, we can easily discern the cabashon... comfortably perched above rantsimorton. But this won't help you much.

Because as we said before, the location of the cabashon varies. Uh-huh. Varies according to height, weight and political consciousness of the individual.

What may be one person's cabashon, could very turn out to be somebody else's latise.

Ah... the latise. There's an interesting bit of bodily structure for you.

Club Fight Catches On

Harry Wills, old-time Negro heavy who achieved more fame as the guy Dempsey wouldn't fight, than he ever would have received otherwise, is beating the drums loudly for one St. Thomas, 200-lb. scrapper with an imposing kayo record. Says Wills: "He is a diamond in the rough, and the first fighter I've ever been interested enough in to train. A slow starter, once he gets mad... look out!"

Glancing at Thomas' record, we note that the young Negro better has scored eight kayos in the first round. Yes, he's a slow starter. As slow as the Century Express.

This Monday night, St. Thomas meets Danny Cox, another Negro heavyweight, at the new Lido Sports Arena. Considerable interest has been aroused in this bout, and it should put Thomas to the test. For in Cox he is meeting a fast and shifty boxer who punches with authority.

With the rest of New York's fight scribes, we're going to take a look-see at St. Thomas next Monday night. We'll know better, then, just what the youngster is capable of.

Kirby Sums It Up

Kirby Higbe unloaded a choice bit of wisdom the other day. Something boss Branch Rickey should note. Said the Dodger hurler: "Boy, I have never seen a ball club go worse than we are now. And if we don't look out, we'll slide right out of the league and lose our franchise."

It's obvious that the Dodger squad realize full well the spot they're in.

But a paralysis seems to have set in where the management of the club is concerned. Perhaps Kirby and other disgruntled Dodgers ought to apply the needle to Mr. Rickey.

Perhaps they should recommend that Rickey take in tomorrow's East-West Negro All Star game at Comiskey Park. We guarantee that it will cure Rickey's paralysis.

Army Sports Training

There's quite a controversy raging as to whether or not Army soldier-students should be allowed to participate in intercollegiate athletics. Navy students are being given athletic training. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has announced his preference of fighting men who have had training in competitive sports.

Personally, we don't agree with the Army's ban on "collision training" through the use of body-contact sports.

Rep. Samuel A. Wicks of Pennsylvania disclosed that a petition containing the signatures of 256 Congressmen, has been forwarded to acting-Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, asking for a reversal of the Army's ruling. The case has also been brought to the attention of President Roosevelt.

We hope that the Commander-in-Chief intervenes in favor of Army sports training. It's interesting to remember that 90 per cent of America's war heroes thus far, have been men with training in competitive athletics.

WHICH does prove a point.

Post, PM Miss Boat to Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

Secondly, Italy is a nation, which has enjoyed national independence, which is now in the process of the upheaval which will restore it. It is not a colonial situation.

Third, Hitler Germany is much weaker, is closer to the abyss, and the anti-Hitler Coalition is much stronger, is closer to victory.

Fourth, the Allies are committed to a policy of unconditional surrender, the elimination of fascism and its doctrines, the punishment of the war criminals, the restoration of democratic rights to the people.

North Africa was a colony of subjugated France. Italy is an Axis power. The Allied Conference at Casablanca signified a new stage in policy: unconditional surrender of the Axis powers.

CIVIL WAR

Is there a possibility of civil war in Italy before this end is achieved? It may yet prove necessary for the people to fight a civil war to impose their will for peace, for the destruction of fascism, for the ousting of Germany.

At the present moment civil war threatens only if the Badoglio regime rejects the Allied peace offer and with the aid of German troops opens civil war against the people.

Civil war can be avoided if Badoglio makes peace and opens the doors of Italy to the Allied armies so that they can help drive the Germans from the land.

Thus, to raise the slogan of "No deals with Badoglio" under any circumstances, even if this would mean knocking Italy out of the Axis immediately and the emergence of a national liberation front in Italy is to befuddle the whole issue.

Grafton and the Post, and Lerer and PM are raising the wrong issues. That is why they missed the boat to Italy.

Antonini Broke Unity Pledge - Catalanotti

(Continued from Page 1)

Last Thursday, July 22, 1943, as measures for a national convention were discussed at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Italian-American Labor Council, the idea of a combination with Generoso Pope was once more discarded.

The Executive Board decided that August Bellanca and John Gelo, prominent labor leaders, sound out the possibilities of a series of great popular demonstrations among Italian-American communities throughout the country. It was announced at that meeting that the Italian-American Labor Council give great publicity, through newspaper advertisements, to our democratic aspirations with respect to Italy.

Violated Decisions

"It was in open violation of these decisions," said Mr. Catalanotti, "that Luigi Antonini cooperated with the newly-established Generoso Pope Committee. His action brought dismay and bewilderment to all of us. Mr. Pope has been the leading apologist for Mussolini and his black-shirted gang of cut-throats for many years. Mr. Pope has accepted honors from the fascist government. His photograph showing him give the fascist salute is familiar to all Italian-Americans. Yet Mr. Antonini seeks to include this man in our midst as a leader of democratic Italy."

"It is a source of infinite grief to us to see Mr. Antonini jeopardize the life of the most useful Italian-American liberal and labor institution, the Italian-American Labor Council, for the sake of Generoso Pope. And it is a further cause of infinite grief to us, at a moment when Italian democrats in Italy are desperately trying with uncommon heroism to throw overboard all forms of fascism and save the nation from the present disaster, to see Luigi Antonini, instead of lining up with us, deserting the forces of freedom and democracy."

Italian Troops Refuse to Fire On Milan Peace Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1)

Mussolini's nephew, were still holding out in what has been a three or four day fight with Italian army units, backed by the population.

Some 36 fascists were still in the building on Friday noon, and the building's water supply was reported out off.

REPORT STRIKES IN NORTH

Unconfirmed stories said that Milan and other northern Italian cities was swept by strikes. Dockworkers in Genoa, on the western coast were also reported out.

Lombardy farmers were refusing to hand over grain to the new Badoglio government since the decrees for the requisitioning of grain had been passed by Mussolini.

Gen. Adami Rossi, commander of the Turin military zone, warned the farmers that their attitude bordered on treason.

Swiss frontier reports, via United Press, said that the first appeal from the Catholic paper, Italia, in the town of Varese demanded that the "centers of infection and nastiness" must be cleaned up immediately, referring to the need for a "total purification of Italian journalism."

The Corriere della Sera of Milan again appeared censored by the military authorities Friday, but its demand for an immediate peace was quite clear.

Radio France at Algiers reported that the commander in chief of Italian forces in Albania, Gen. Alberto Parani, together with a Quilting prime minister, Ekrem Libohova, had left for Rome.

Moscow's radio said that Albanian partisans had virtually cleared the entire country of the Italian occupation.

Meanwhile, more reports from Madrid said the Germans were occupying the entire Trieste area along the Udine River but would

find strong Italian garrisons facing them in the Po Valley.

BERN, Switzerland, July 30 (UP).—Benito Mussolini was taken forcibly from King Victor Emmanuel's palace in Rome Sunday in an army ambulance after he had tried vainly to save his job, Swiss news agency dispatches said tonight.

The Turin newspaper Gazzetta Del Popolo of Turin was quoted as giving, five days after the event, the dramatic "facts" of Mussolini's ouster.

After a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council at which it was decided Mussolini must resign, Mussolini instead of going to the King and handing in his resignation attended a prize-giving at a farmers' harvest gathering, according to reports.

Dino Grandi, a pioneer member of the Grand Council, protested to the King, it was said, and Victor Emmanuel ordered Mussolini to go to the Palace at once.

Mussolini went, but tried to persuade the King that his resignation was unnecessary and that he could suppress his opponents within a few hours.

As Mussolini left the King and started to enter his automobile he was arrested, it was said, and officers forced him into the ambulance which drove off to an unknown destination.

Nazis Sentence 10 Alsaitians to Death

(By United Press)

Ten Alsaitians have been condemned to death by a Nazi court at Strasbourg and numerous others, including several women, have been sentenced to long prison terms, the OWI reported Friday, quoting a dispatch in the Swiss newspaper National Zeitung, of Basle.

According to the Swiss account, the Alsaitians were accused of distributing underground pamphlets and aiding in the escape of French war prisoners. Six of those condemned already have been executed, said the newspaper, adding that this was the third mass trial by the Nazis of Alsaitian "intellectuals" this year.

Pope Pius Aids British Churches

(By United Press)

The British radio reported Friday that Pope Pius has notified the Apostolic delegate in England that the Holy See is putting \$40,000 "at the disposal of the hierarchies for the restoration of British churches that have been destroyed by the war."

The broadcast was heard by CBS.

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Hillman and the ALP

SIDNEY HILLMAN'S plea for restoration of control of the American Labor Party to the trade union movement and for unification of that party has received immediate enthusiastic response from the New York CIO Council, whose affiliates are actually the backbone of the ALP and furnish it with the bulk of its votes.

Hillman's appeal was also welcomed by the Marcantonio-Connolly New York County leadership, which has been advocating such a set-up for the past few years.

Failure of the Dubinsky-controlled state committee of the ALP to act on this plea should make it clear to every enrolled voter that continuation of the disastrous factional strife within that party is a result of the Dubinsky group's desire to entrench itself in power. It explodes once and for all the false charge that the Marcantonio forces seek to gain factional control of the ALP.

The Luigi Antonini interview in the Hearst press reveals once again the fundamental anti-United Nations, anti-Roosevelt program of the Dubinsky group. Our alliance with the Soviet Union is "stupid and sentimental," says Antonini. The President is the "dupe" of the Communists, both here and abroad. No peace is possible unless the Soviet Union is destroyed.

Unquestionably, some of those associated with the state ALP do not share this opposition to the President's war program. There has, however, been no response as yet from them to the Hillman proposal. Doubtless, this is because they are not free agents.

A victory on Primary Day for the Dubinsky group would simply mean the continuation in power of the narrow, partisan leadership whose fundamental political program is in direct opposition to that of labor and of the expressed purpose of the ALP itself.

Elevation of the Marcantonio-Connolly group to leadership does not, of itself, mean that the unified, broad union-controlled party envisioned by Hillman will have been accomplished. But the Marcantonio-Connolly group is pledged to that program and has fought for it. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that their victory on Primary Day will greatly advance that program.

We won't speculate whether PM, which yesterday repeated its endorsement of the Dubinsky slate, is simply trying to rationalize because it was put on the spot by James Wechsler's phony ALP editorial last Sunday, or whether the editors are really so utterly naive as not to see the deadly implications of that group.

If the first reason is true, the irresponsibility displayed toward such basic political problems as the ALP primary is certainly vicious and harmful. If the second, then PM is on exceedingly dangerous ground. It was just such blindness to the realities of the struggle against fascism that disarmed the liberal democrats of European nations. PM's editors had better do a little research into the history of Social Democracy.

The Dubinsky-Antonini group must be isolated and eliminated from the labor movement. Its entrenched position in the leadership of the ALP is extremely dangerous to our national welfare.

Spangler Stoops Low

HOWARD SPANGLER, Republican national chairman, has stooped very low in his "hate-Roosevelt" reflections upon the Commander-in-Chief's talk to the nation. What is worse, his remarks are of such a caliber as to leave no doubt that his aim is to excite discontent in the armed forces against the nation's leader in the war.

At this decisive moment, when we are gaining ground in the anti-Axis fight but

still with the main battle ahead, Spangler dares to resort to language which is seditious in its import. He has the audacity to impute to the Commander-in-Chief factional motives which the enemy would like to have believed in order to sour the morale of our fighting men and women.

If any proof were required that the President was right in stressing that we cannot and must not divide the home and war fronts, Spangler's shoddy exhibition has provided that proof.

The Commander-in-Chief, in his address on the progress of the war, knew that hundreds of thousands of soldiers were listening to his words. Their families were likewise intent on what he said. In him has been vested the grave responsibility to maintain the morale of our fighting men and women. In the light of the despicable methods being employed by the defeatists to impair this morale, the President had a duty as well as a right to discuss the future of these young men and women and to tell them of the measures he will place before Congress. What he said will certainly go far to assure them as to that future and thereby arm them with more efficiency at the fighting fronts.

When Spangler spoke out for the Hoover-Taft-McCormick leadership now dominant in the Republican Party and attacked the President for this thoughtfulness, he let the people know what this gang is after. The effect of what they do is to create chaos on the home front and to bolster up the fortunes of the enemy, now approaching a low ebb.

The country can take to heart the obligation which this state of affairs places upon it, and can now back up the President with more vigor than it has ever done before.

Detroit's Disgrace

IT IS a cowardly aspersion which the prosecuting and police officials of Detroit have cast at the Negro people. It is more than that; it is of serious help to the fifth column enemy within our borders.

Prosecutor Dowling and Police Commissioner Witherspoon have clutched desperately at some straw of an excuse to explain away their failure to act vigorously and unpatriotically against the recent anti-Negro insurrection. They have now hit upon the cheap device of putting the blame on the victims of this outrage, the Negro people who have been maimed and tortured and killed by the fifth column hoodlums.

This is so false as to amaze and anger all decent Americans. It covers up the Klan and other Hitlerite agencies operating in the Detroit area and who are responsible for these outbreaks. Both Dowling and Witherspoon are serving in effect as front men for these seditious outfits and display an attitude which unfits them for public service.

In Detroit itself the labor movement has insisted upon a grand jury investigation of a complete and sweeping character. That insistence certainly should grow in volume. President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers has challenged the misconduct of local authorities by stating that he has positive proof that the outrages were the work of the Klan. He is right in emphasizing further that Dowling's words are an incitation to added violence against the Negroes in Detroit and in other parts of the country.

This is not a matter for Detroit alone. It is of concern to the whole nation. The people everywhere, and particularly the trade unions, can urge upon the federal government that it step into Detroit and clean out the rats' nest of fifth columnists which is harming production in that arms center.

National Front in Italy Takes Lead in Winning Peace, Freedom

By Giuseppe Berti
Editor of L'Unita del Popolo
News of exceptional importance is coming from Italy.

The most significant report is the outbreak of general strikes in Turin and Milan.

One of the most powerful trade unions in Italy, the Railroad Union (Sindacato Ferroviario) which has always played an important role in the political life of the country, is now operating under the direction of the National Front Committee formed by the five-party coalition, consisting of Christian Democrats, Party of Action, Liberals, Socialists and Communists. The National Front is doubtless at the head of the popular movement in Turin and Milan.

Obviously, the current events in Italy indicate that the general strikes in Milan and Turin must be interpreted as the concrete expression of the demands of the people for the liberation of political prisoners, the ousting of Nazi troops and immediate peace.

There is no doubt, moreover, that the general strikes in Turin and Milan and the cooperation given by the Railroad Union, signify that Northern Italy is not controlled by the Badoglio Government, but by the Italian National Front.

The National Front is not composed exclusively of "left" groups. It includes parties such as the Christian-Democratic Party and the Liberal Party which follow a traditionally moderate and conservative policy but which are at this moment, in complete accord with the Party of Action, the Communist Party, and the Socialist Party. They are united in a common aim: to exert pressure on the Badoglio Government so that the Fascist Party will really be dissolved by truly democratic measure. They wish to prevent the possibility of any attempt by the Fascist Party, aided and abetted by the Hitler regime to regain power.

This is the spirit which motivates the internal policy and the demands made by the five-party Committee. Clearly delineated in all political documents which have recently been made known, is the foreign policy established by this

committee namely breaking the pact with Germany, ridding Italy of all Germans, and immediately make a separate peace with the United Nations.

THOUSANDS JAILED

During the past few weeks, 11,000 patriots, suspected of political activity had been arrested. According to an official communiqué of the Fascist Government, 7,800 of these prisoners were Communists. Tens of thousands of other political prisoners, the flower of the Italian people, had for years filled the Fascist dungeons or had been banished on the islands of Italy. Amid them were such internationally known figures as Pietro Nenni, leader of the Socialist Party and member of the Executive Committee of the Second International, Luigi Miglioli, leader of the peasant Catholic Movement, Luigi Longo, (Gallo), Inspector in the International Brigades, Giuseppe D. Vittorio (Nicoletti) Communist deputy from Bari, Umberto Terracini, leader of the labor movement in Turin and many others.

Have these tried and true patriots and democrats who enjoy the esteem and admiration of the people because they are the ones who, in the past twenty years have sacrificed their freedom and risked their lives to fight the fascist regime, been freed? Will the Badoglio government accede to the pressure of the people and free them unconditionally?

The attempts of certain people to characterize the popular movement in Italy as an anarchist chaos, must be rejected. The present government in Italy, replete with ex-fascists, reactionaries, and pro-fascists of every type (all connected with the fascist bureaucracy and exerting no influence whatsoever on the people) has given rise to the demands of the present mass movement of liberation of the people of Italy.

Among these political forces there are, of course, the Communists—men and women who have been in the foreground in the anti-fascist struggle in Italy. The people know the prominent role which they have played in the struggle, and would never permit them to be excluded

from any popular movement. It is not commonly known in America that among the people imprisoned or exiled in the past twenty years in Italy the great majority were classified by the police authorities as Communists.

COALITION VITAL

The exclusion of the Communists is an idea which can only originate here in America in the minds of people like Luigi Antonini, but it can never take root in Italy, not even among the most reactionary diehards. Every Italian realizes the necessity for a coalition of forces, especially now that the masses are mobilizing to successfully overthrow and eliminate Fascism. No one would dare to believe that the cooperation and concrete aid offered by the Communists is unessential and can be overlooked.

A clear analysis of the events in Italy demonstrates, moreover, that even if anyone fostered this strange idea of excluding the Communists, it would be very difficult to put their plan into effect.

The Communists in Italy are fighting for the establishment of a democratic regime; they have demanded and obtained, it seems, from the provisional government the convocation of general elections to take place four months after the peace has been signed. This has been done in full agreement with the conservative parties—the Christian Democrats and the Liberals. In the Italian political life, with the natural exclusion of Fascism, the Christian-Democrats and the Liberals are at present, the most extreme right-wing parties.

This is the situation at present. If it is true that Hitler's troops are preparing to invade Italy, there is no doubt that the Italian National Front, from Calabries to Communists, will form one great solid force together with all the other national forces in the country. Aided by the Italian Army, they will take a firm stand against the Nazi troops and will not allow them to continue ravaging the Italian soil.

All political elements will continue to be united in one powerful movement, just as they are united today in their demand for ousting the Nazis from Italy and for peace with the Allied Nations.

Landlord Lobby Appreciates the Valuable Support of Rep. Voorhis

(By Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Jerry Voorhis (D., Cal.), of the Dies Committee, who thinks of himself as quite a liberal has supplanted Howard Smith (D., Va.), large property owner and chairman of the Smith committee to investigate government agencies, as the idol of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The Smith committee report on the OPA rent division, filed July 28, was hailed jubilantly July 29 by the NAREB. And the report is, not all, but much of it, Voorhis' handiwork. "The report," the association said in a release it sent out with copies of the committee report attached, "sustains every contention raised by Realtors regarding the administration of rent control."

No less pleased was Howard McCann, counsel for the committee who started off the investigation into rent by summoning the press and smacking his lips over a long list of complaints against OPA which he admitted were all inspired either by the National Association of Real Estate Boards or associations of apartment house owners or property owners.

McCann, in a mellow mood, chatted at length with the PF correspondent after the report was filed. He had told PF two weeks ago that it would be a unanimous report, "expressing the sentiment of the whole committee from Jerry Voorhis on to—well, the whole committee." He had predicted, too, that John J. Delaney (D. N. Y.), usually susceptible to labor's needs, would

sign the report. So he did. Although the wily "Judge" Smith had McCann wait until all others signed before putting the pressure on Delaney. Delaney when he wired authorization of his signature did reserve the right to express to the committee and to Congress his opinion on the way the hearings were conducted, however—according to McCann.

"This is really Jerry's report," he said, generously, puffing a cigar with apparent satisfaction. "Of course the points I made are in it. I wrote the first report. But I just made them, one, two, three. I said, 'The committee finds OPA has gone beyond its authority' or 'has not protected the Constitutional rights of citizens' for instance. Jerry didn't like that."

"He wrote it in—oh, more moderate language. This is his paragraph here, for instance—on page 3, about how the committee recognizes rent control is necessary in wartime and how OPA has successfully controlled rents. Judge Smith liked that so well that he took it—Jerry had it at the end of his revised report—and put it up near the front. Of course we cleared with Jerry by wire as to whether it was all right to move it up."

Then Judge Smith wasn't disappointed with the report in its "final stage"? the original author was asked.

"Oh, no," said McCann. "And when it came to getting Delaney's signature, Judge Smith told me to go to New York to see him. But he was catching a train. He called me back later to say to send it up."

He wasn't leaving until that night. So I sent it with a nice letter from Judge Smith. He said he wanted it to be unanimous—to have everyone agree."

"Judge Smith is that way," he went on. "He's so courteous. Which makes it hard to understand how he could stand Allen. The Judge always is so careful to let a witness answer a question once he's been accused of horse-stealing," he said smilingly. "I know about five members of the committee were ready to do anything to get rid of Allen. This fraternal allusion was to Harold Allen, suave Wall Street lawyer who a month after McCann had his initial press conference had made general counsel over all the Smith committee investigations. Allen examined all the OPA witnesses while McCann worked on the report. He didn't need the OPA testimony for much of the report, anyway."

The report says OPA has made a success of controlling rent, so it needs only a "skeleton staff," having been cut from 6,500 persons at a peak to 2,500. It suggests rent control to be turned over more and more to local committees, though it fails to specify committees of landlords.

The committee "cannot understand," the report said, why a landlord who is losing money can't get an adjustment. Yet despite all their laments the National Association of Real Estate Boards and other landlords' lobbies were unable to produce a single witness who said he was put in bankruptcy by OPA.

N. J. Farmers Unite on Price Control

TOMS RIVER, N. J., July 30.—Ten large farm organizations in New Jersey, representing a membership of over 2,000 farm families, have organized a Farmers' Coordinating Committee on Price Control, with the purpose of demanding from the Government immediate stabilization of prices on poultry, eggs and feed. The Farmers' Coordinating committee, meeting here on July 17th, adopted a five-point program, aiming to destroy black market operations and assure the poultry farmer a fair return on his produce.

The organizations, representing cover poultry farmers in central and southern New Jersey, and include large cooperatives and associations in the state. They are: Federated Egg Producers Cooperative Assn. with headquarters in Toms River; Central Jersey Farmers' Cooperative, Hightstown, N. J.; Delaware Valley Farmers' Cooperative; Farmingdale-Lakewood-Freehold Farmers' Cooperative, Farmingdale; Ocean County Poultrymen's Cooperative Assn.; Jewish Farmers Association of Central New Jersey; Farmingdale Egg Club; Toms River Community of Jewish Farmers; White Oak Poultrymen's Cooperative Assn., Toms River; and Farmingdale Poultry and Egg Assn.

The Farmers' Coordinating Committee on Price Control originated from a mass meeting of poultry farmers called here early in the month to discuss ways of combating black market activities, and rapidly enlarged its membership to cover the major portion of the state. Representatives of National Farmers' Union locals appeared at the meeting on July 17, offering full support to the program of the Coordinating Committee.

On behalf of the poultry farmers of the state, the Farmers' Coordinating Committee on Price Control states as their demands:

1. A guarantee that adequate food of standard quality be immediately made available to poultry farmers.

2. A guarantee that enough feed

be provided to assure increased production of eggs and poultry for civilian and war needs.

3. Organized, all-out fight on black market activities in poultry and eggs.

4. Price control on all poultry feeds.

The Farmers' Coordinating Committee has elected a group of delegates representing the farmers of the state, who will go to Washington within the week to press the demands of the poultry farmers. The Coordinating Committee went on record as opposed to any action which would result in black markets, rising prices leading to inflation, and a policy of "business as usual." The example of England and Canada were quoted, as allied countries where government subsidies were used to assure stabilization, particularly when price-rolls were put into effect.

The Coordinating Committee has issued an invitation to all farm groups to affiliate themselves with this program.

Second Anniversary Of Soviet-Czech Pact

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, July 30.—The second anniversary of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, observed recently, was of special significance here in view of the presence of a Czechoslovak army unit fighting under the Czechoslovak flag on the Soviet front.

The friendship between the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Republic found its new and striking expression in this document signed soon after the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union," says Ivestia, editorially.

The seizure of Czechoslovakia by the Hitler hordes was largely facilitated by the "appeasement policy" pursued at that time by the western powers which culminated in the Munich deal. The Soviet Union, resolute and consistent champion of peace and friendship between peoples, immediately took a sharply negative position with regard to Munich.

Already at that moment when the Munich agreement was in preparation, the Soviet Government expressed its readiness to fulfill all the obligations undertaken within the framework of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Pact on mutual assistance, and categorically and sharply condemned the policy of the German Reich which seized Czechia and Slovakia.

Already at that time the Czechoslovak people appreciated the friendly attitude of the Soviet Union. The German fascist imperialists seized Czechoslovakia and transformed it into their colony. They are depleting and ruining Czechoslovakia, destroying its cultural treasures and brutally exterminating the Czech intelligentsia to force the Czechoslovak people to submit to the yoke of Hitler tyranny.

But Hitler did not succeed in bringing the Czechoslovak people to their knees. Tens of thousands of Czechs have been murdered by the fascist executioners; hundreds of thousands of others have been interned in concentration camps.

But despite this bloody terror the resistance of the Czech people has not weakened. To undermine the production of armaments for the Germans the Czech workers are widely practicing sabotage. As a result many war factories in Czechoslovakia are systematically not fulfilling the orders of the German authorities. The Czech peasants sabotage grain deliveries and the orders of the German occupation authorities.

In the struggle against the Germans, the Czechoslovak people have obtained powerful backing from the peoples of the USSR. The agreement of July 18, 1941 obligated the governments of the USSR and Czechoslovakia to render each other mutual aid and support in the present war against Hitler Germany.

This basic principle of the pact has consistently been put into practice. The obligation for mutual aid was developed in the agreement of 1941, which provides for the formation of national Czechoslovak units on the territory of the USSR under the command of persons appointed to the Czechoslovak Government and operating under the guidance of the High Command of the USSR.

The agreement brought good results. The soldiers and officers of the Czechoslovak unit fighting the Germans on the Soviet-German Front side by side with the Red Army units have sealed with blood the fraternal alliance of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in the struggle for the liberation of the people of Europe from Hitlerism.

CZECH FIGHTERS HONORED
For valor and courage in fighting on the Soviet-German Front, 35 soldiers and officers of the Czechoslovak unit in the USSR were awarded Orders and medals of the USSR, while Senior Corporal Jaros was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

On the basis of the Soviet-Czechoslovak agreement the Soviet Government is providing money, materials and the services necessary for the maintenance of the Czechoslovak Brigade on the territory of the USSR during the war.

The Czechoslovak people know that it is precisely the Red Army of the Soviet Union which delivered hard blows to the Hitler troops and shattered the German war machine, which has brought considerably nearer the defeat of Hitler Germany and the liberation of Czechoslovakia and the other German occupied countries from fascist tyranny.

The understanding by the Czechoslovak people of the role of the USSR in the forthcoming liberation of the peoples of Europe from the Hitler yoke found its reflection in the address of President Benes in May, 1943.

The two years that have passed since the signature of the agreement between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have still further strengthened the friendly ties binding the peoples of these countries. There is every ground for presuming that in the future course of the joint struggle of the USSR, Great Britain, the United States and all the freedom-loving countries against Hitler Germany and friendly relations between the USSR and Czechoslovakia will become even closer, and that the friendship between both countries will be beneficial also for the post-war period.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 31, 1943

WASHINGTON.—Adolf Hitler has awarded Henry Ford the Grand Cross of the German Eagle, the highest decoration Germany can bestow on a foreigner. German authorities here said today. The cross was to be presented to Ford today at his 75th birthday banquet in Detroit by German Consul Karl Kapp of Cleveland.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER writes of his visit to Tom Mooney in San Quentin Penitentiary "I found Tom Mooney in good fighting spirits. He was full of plans for organizing his struggle for liberty. All these hardships have silvered his hair, unduly aged him and wrecked his health, but his militant fighting spirit remains altogether unbroken. It is an inspiration to talk to him."

NEW YORK.—William Grant Still, Negro composer, was honored by a Jury of World's Fair officials, when his six-minute tone poem was chosen the winner in a contest for the theme song, of "Democracy," the city of the future.

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